CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned, can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,250—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1901.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	18th May
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	25th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	8th „
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. P. Jephson	15th „
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd „
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	29th „
* PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	13th „
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	20th „
M.L. PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	27th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 30th April 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich	4,110	1st June, 1901.
a MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,766	1st July, 1901.

a Single class to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412 8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	1st June, 1901.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,166	„ 687 8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	25th May, 1901

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 13th May, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
INDUS	6,367	Riquier	6th June 1901.
NATAL	4,232	Bouis	4th July, 1901.
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALZIE," Captain Girard, 4,255 tons, to sail on or about 29th May, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

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BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS,

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SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

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CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

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PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 17th May, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st May, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 16th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 5th June.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 25th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th May, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

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London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 6 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel, Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

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STILL AND SPARKLING LIGHT WINES.

SUITABLE FOR USE IN THE HOT WEATHER.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

STILL-HOCKS.

		Special Cash Rates. Qts. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body	Per doz.	21	0	11	8
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable Dinner Wine	„	24	0	13	8
JOHANNISBERG, the Prince of Hocks	„	......		25	0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great Fragrance, Pure and Natural	„	29	0	......	
LAUBENHEIM, a light Dinner Wine	„	21	0	11	0
OPPENHEIM	„	19	0	10	0
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good Bouquet	„	30	0	15	0

SPARKLING HOCK.

		Qts. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.
SUPERIOR, delicate Flavour and Bouquet	„	45	0	23	0

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

		Qts. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.
FINE SPARKLING, fine full Flavour	Per doz.	40	0	21	0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant	„	49	0	......	
FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich, delicious Bouquet	„	56	0	30	0

SAUTERNES.

		Qts. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	Per doz.	21	0	12	0
BARSAC, light Table Wine	„	21	8	13	0

HUNGARIAN WINES.

These Wines are favourably known for their medical properties, and have been highly recommended by the Medical profession.

		Qts. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.
CARLOWITZ, Fine Old	Per doz.	21	0	13	0

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A LARGE AND ASSORTED COLLECTION.

REAL FRENCH AND SPANISH GUITARS.

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DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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PAR EXCELLENCE THE BRAND LEADING

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WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

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FOR SALE AND HIRE,

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Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANOFORTE

BY

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTGART.

(ESTABLISHED in the year 1781. One hundred and twenty years ago).

A NEW PIANO FOR INDIA.

THIS New Model combines the portability of an Upright or Square-Pianoforte with the FULLNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a Grand Pianoforte. The Standard Indian Horizontal Grand Piano is unique in its construction, having been Specially Designed at our request by the celebrated makers, MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, to supersede the well-known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now DISCONTINUED TO BUILD.

The NEW MODEL GRAND PIANO has proved AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS, combining as it does the RICHNESS AND PURITY OF TONE for which Pianos by these makers are RENOWNED, with the POWER and BRILLIANCY of a GRAND, and occupying as it does LESS SPACE than a Square Piano.

This Pianoforte is now offered at a PRICE UNHEARD OF FOR A GRAND PIANOFORTE.

DESCRIPTION.—Solid Mahogany Ebonised Case ; Screwed and Brass Bound Full Compass ; Full Trichord ; Overstrung Scale ; Perfect Check Repeating Action ; Length 5 feet, Width 4 feet 9 inches.

CASH RS. 1,200.

ON HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE. { For 12 months Rs. 109 per month.
„ 24 „ „ 59-4 „

EXTRAS.

Zinc lined packing Case	Rs. 25	Woolen Cover	Rs. 15
Revolving Piano Stool	„ 18	Set of Glass Insulators	„ 4-8

PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION IN BOMBAY OR POONA.

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

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PRICE LIST OF CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.

		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12
EXTRA	„	3	12
IMPERIAL	„	2	12
EXTRA FINE GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2	12

SMALL SIZES,

		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	„	3	0
IMPERIAL	„	2	8
FINE	„	2	4
PRINCESS	„	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,

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105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.

FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.

VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAWKRANT IN TINS.

BISMARCK AND IMPERIAL HERRINGS IN TOMATO AND MUSHROOM SAUCE.

THON FISH, AND THON FISH EGGS.

RUSSIAN CAVIARE, AND ROYANS BORDALAISE.

ANCHOVIES SALTED, AND IN OIL.

BLACK OLIVES LOOSE IN OIL.

DRY MUSHROOMS, 1 lb. TIN AND IN VINEGER IN BOTTLES.

SAWKRANT IN GLASS JARS. GERMAN AND ITALIAN ASPERAGUS.

CREME DE MENTE.
MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
FRENCH AND ITALIAN VERMOUTH
KUMEL.
MALAGA AND BARBERA WINES.

CREME DE NOYAN
MASTICA, Rs. 2-8 Per Bottle.
KIRSCHENWASSER.
ANNISETTE.
SWIDISH WINE.

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.

SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

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LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
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COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c. &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
„ SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR,
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c.

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA
CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
CLARET, BURGUNDY,
LIQUEURS.
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CAN ORS
LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
&c. &c. &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Fort premises on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd May, at 4-30 P.M.

The following is the business of the meeting :—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 31st March, 1901 and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 14th May, 1901.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of CHIEF AUDIT CLERK in charge of the Trustees' Audit Office under the Secretary.

The salary of the post is Rs. 300 rising by annual increments of Rs. 20 for approved service to Rs. 400 per mensem.

The officer selected will be required to join the Trustees' Provident Fund.

Applicants should be Europeans of good education and business experience, and not less than 25 years of age.

Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent to the undersigned not later than NOON on MONDAY, May 27th, 1901.

By Order,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Ballard Road, 15th May, 1901.

"THE EMPRESS."

COPIES OF THE FIRST MAY

Number of this Beautifully Illustrated Fortnightly Indian Magazine are now available.

PRICE Re. 1 EACH.

This Magazine, containing as it does excellent Pictures of India and Indian Life, is eminently suitable for sending to friends at home.

The SUBSCRIPTION for the EMPRESS is Rs. 16 PER ANNUM,

Including Postage to any part of the World.

The undersigned is prepared to Register the names of those wishing to become Subscribers, and will gladly forward Specimen Copies FREE on Application.

J. T. BOVERINZLE,
"EMPRESS" REPRESENTATIVE,
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of KRISHNARAW HARICHANDRA late of Bombay Hindu deceased.

SUNDARRAV RAMCHANDRA Universal legatee named in the Will.......................Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration (with will annexed).

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay aforesaid, the 15th day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and one and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

D. B. BINNING.
The 15th day of April, 1901.

BALKRISHNA V. N. KIRTIKAR Esq.,
Petitioner's Attorney.

ATLAS BOILER PRESERVATIVE E

Cleans and Preserves Marine, Locomotive, and Stationary Boilers.

DIRECTLY preservative to Iron and Steel, and INNOCUOUS to Boiler and Engine Fittings (see Chemists' Report).

CORROSION is removed, and its further action prevented by the Neutralization and precipitation of GREASE and matter productive of Acid reaction, rendering the use of ZINC PLATES unnecessary.

RUST is disintegrated to its base, and thereby its further action is neutralized.

SCALE is disintgrated from all parts of a Boiler, and is qickly precipitated in granular form to the bottom.

For Full Particulars, apply to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked ; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £ 1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE ; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS ......£ 9,500,000
NEW POLICIES IN 1899.........£ 2,200,000

EVERY INFORMATION in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EDUCATION IN THE HILLS.
PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL,

FOR EUROPEAN CHILDREN.

Climate excellent all the year round.

For particulars concerning Boys apply to
THE Rev. J. REDMAN, C.M.S.,
Chaplain,
Silver Oaks, Panchgani.

Concerning Girls, Apply to
Miss KIMMINS,
The Knoll, Panchgani.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold............	17
Examination and Certificate....................	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

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POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls : order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks, ready laid, between Wathar and Mahableshwar, at Low Rates. BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H. E. Governor and C.-in-C., 153, Main Street, Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHRISTENING MUGS IN SILVER.—A large Stock of Designs to select from. Inscriptions neatly engraved.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

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RE. 1 PER DOZEN.—AERATED LIMETTA JUICE, made from pure Limes, a cooling and pleasant drink, specially suited for the Hot weather.—KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MAJOLICA FLOWER POTS in shaded colours, all new Novelties, Choicest Assortment at prices beyond Competition.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

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WANTED a situation as NURSE-MAID or ATTENDANT on a Lady by a native girl who can be well recommended, can sew neatly and make herself generally useful. Apply "V. S." care of this paper.

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TO BE LET.—A FLAT, in Hornby Road, open to the Westerly breezes, suitable either for office or residence.—Apply "66" care of "Bombay Gazette."

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PRICKLY HEAT POWDER, prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, gives instant relief, and is the best application for chafings and all excoriations of the skin. Can be used to the most tender Infant. Per tin. Ans. 12. —35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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THE CELEBRATED AND NEVER-FAILING AUSTRALIAN TONIC AND CONDITION POWDER for Horses, Cattle, Dogs, Poultry and Live Stock generally, a trial will speak for itself. Separate preparations for each class of Live Stock. BE YOUR OWN VET. and write for "Salvitis" Annual, contg. High Art Plates of Prize Live Stock and fully detailing ALL Ailments with their Remedies, supplied gratis. We also stock AUSTRALIAN FODDER (a "tit-bit" for Australian Horses in the East) Chaff, Bran, Oats, Lucerne and Oaten Hay (in Bales). Also "Country Crushed Food," our "SPECIAL" BRAND.

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Head Office in India and Steam Power Mills, at CHETLA, CALCUTTA.

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This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums :—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

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and are invested in. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES,
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

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Acting Manager.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.
£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 8 0	35	22 13 0	35	12 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
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ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee,
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Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1.000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN.	Ay.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
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P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

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BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

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FIXED DEPOSITS :—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

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STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

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Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1901.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00 000
Reserve Fund..............	,,	11,00 000
Uncalled Capital............	,,	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
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FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

		Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½	
,, 1 Year	5	,,
,, 6 Months	4½	,,
,, 8 Months	4	,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :
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NOTICES.

B. SMITH & COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS of the above Firm hitherto carried on from 2, Esplanade Road, Bombay, has been THIS DAY TRANSFERRED to CALCUTTA, and in future all communications and payments should be addressed to—

NORMAN McLEOD,
31, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
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Liquidator.
B. SMYTH & Co., Ld., (in Liquidtn.)

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APPLICATIONS are invited, for the post of CHIEF ENGINEER to the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

The salary, which is inclusive of all allowances, has been fixed at Rs. 1,500 per mensem rising to Rs. 2,000 by five annual increments.

Applications should be addressed to—

THE SECRETARY,
Calcutta Port Commissioners,

and will be received up to the end of May.

Any further information that intending applicants may require will be obtained on reference to the Secretary.

By order,
R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction—

In the matter of the Estate of CHARLOTTE MARY BEALE alias C. M. WHITE, late of Bombay European Inhabitant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of the abovenamed deceased who died at Lanoli, on the 11th day of February, 1901, and Probate of whose Will, and Codicils having effect throughout the whole of British India was granted on the 23rd day of February, 1901, to Rev ANACLETO FRANCIS DE MONTE the Executor named in the said Will, are required to send in their claims to the Undersigned, Attorneys for the Executor, at their office 109, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, within one calender month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the Executor will hand over the assets of the said Estate to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which his said Attorneys shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to her are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Attorneys—Dated this 8th day of May, 1901.

DAPHTARY & FERREIRA,
Attorneys for the Executor.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Kurrachee, Steamer Point,
Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Aden,
Cawnpore, Colombo, Mandalay, Newera Elya,
Kandy, Tuticorin, Zanzibar, Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND............. £575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Penang, Deli (Sumatra), Thaiping.
Singapore, Bangkok, Kwala Lumpor, Batavia, Sourabaya, Hongkong, Foochow
Manila, Cebu Philippines, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

F. BENNETT,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 28,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND................ „ 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.................................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater. W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG.
HANKOW, HIOGO, ILOILO, LYONS, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING.
PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SANFRANCISCO, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

67, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1261
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	12 pr. ct.	1,240
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,060
Commercial Bank of India.	{ 10,000 15,000 }	100	{ 100 75 }	nil	47
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	325

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad Advantage	70		000	Nil	N
Alliance	21,500	1,100	all	—	
Anglo-Indian	1,315	—	0	Nil	
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been all lotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	80	
Bellary S.&.W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 30	340
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	,000	—	9
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dRs.5	250
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,600	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs,50	1,850xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	500
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	nil	335
Coorla Mills	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	325
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	Nil	520
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	202 1-2
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	260
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	175
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	200
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	450
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,250
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	119
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	340
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	105
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	350
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	3,430	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	700
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	450
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	—	dvdRs.82	570
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs10	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,875
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	[illegible] pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd40	1670
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	47 1-2
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	Nil	
Morarji Gouldass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,310
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	160
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	11,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	Nil	525
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	410
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	480
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	1700
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	Nil	212 1-2
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil	125
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	66
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs15	520 xd
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	Nil	285
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	Ni	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld	900	500	500	Nil	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	455 1-2
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divid.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	..	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	—	8 pr. ct.	650xd
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	—	4 pr. ct.	452 1-2

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300x
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	80
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dv Rs 20	160xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	65
Breulse Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdR30	205
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	00	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,240d
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	(0
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs10	425
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs35	400xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	140
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	450
Bahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
Ahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld	300	500	500	53	50
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs [illegible]	
Mofussil C.	125	400	400	dvd Rs20	412 1-2
Munmar M.	000	250	all	Nil.	395
New Berar	00	500	500	Nil,	540
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	155
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	300xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	0
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	03
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	1060
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37	200	all	1	125
Volkart	—	000	—	Rs 80	310x

M. MAX REGIS, the Anti-Semite Mayor of Algiers has issued a decree obliging all Jews, with the exception of the Rabbis, to cease wearing their distinctive garb and to conform to European attire. The decree subjects its wearers to indignities and assaults which the mayor is anxious to prevent.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 14.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£94 1-8 =	— 1-16
3 per cent Rentes	£101 1-2 =	unchanged
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	£108	do.
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities	£63 5-16 =	plus 1-16
Bar Silver in London	27 1-2 =	plus 1-16
„ New York	59 5-8 =	unchanged.
Exchange on London at Paris	25'16 =	—1-12 do
Do New York	4'88 1-8 =	unchanged
Discount Bank of England	4 per cent	do
Do Short London Bills	3 7-8 do	plus 1-8
Do Indian Bank Bills	3 7-8 do	plus 1-8

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester was easier. Total Sales 5,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for Export 300 bales. Surats 50 bales. Imports nil. Spot 4 10-32—2-32. Arrivals closed steady. Surats quoted 1-32 lower.

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	12,000 bales.
Do. last year	7,300 „
Exports to Great Britain	3,000 „
Do. Continent	10,000 „
Mid.-Uplands	8 1-16 unchanged
Futures, month of Aug.	7·25 = plus 1
Do. Do. Dec.	7·00 = plus 2

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 46 1-2 = —3d. May June sellers.

Tone flat.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 43 3-4 = —3d. May June sellers.

Tone flat.

Rapeseed Brown 38 1-4 = —6d. May June sellers.

Tone flat.

Wheat afloat for U. K. 3,190,000.

Imports of Treasure into Bombay on the 14th May.

Gold coin	Rs. 30,01,875
Gold bullion	2,500

The following goods arrived into Bombay, during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 14th May:—

Cotton	12,181 bales.
Wheat	16,191 cwts.
Linseed	13,951 „
Rapeseed	24,913 „
Gingellyseed	1,773 „
Poppyseed	5,550 „
Groundnuts	433 „
Castorseed	5,010 „
Rice	55,059 „
Myrabollams	3,402 „

EXCHANGE.

MAY 15.

The quieter feeling reported in our yesterday's issue continues to-day, and while there is no change to report in Bank paper the few bills offering have been placed at 1s. 4 3-16d. for ready and forward. There has been some enquiry from the Bazaar for Bank Demand at 1s. 4d. for May which has been refused. We quote:—

Bank Telegraphic Transfers	1s. 3 15-16d.
„ Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 3-16d.
„ Francs	170
30 days' sight Hongkong	146
„ Shanghai	199
„ Japan	147 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Market opened at 95 1-8 for the settlement. Some business in ready paper was reported in the morning at 95. In the afternoon the price declined to 94 15-16 for the settlement at which rate there were buyers at the close.

SHARES.

This market is quiet with very little doing. Petits are quoted 1670.

PIECE GOODS.—Market quiet with a little more desire on part of dealers to operate if they can get in at their ideas of prices which are lower than those ruling in Manchester.

FRIEGHT.—The only business reported in the market to-day is a little measurement for Liverpool at 14s. 6d. There are more relets offered at 13s. 9d. Dunkirk May, at 13s. 6d. Antwerp, Dunkirk Hamburg, June, without finding buyers.

COALS.—A small quantity of Heilgers standard ex-steamer in port has been sold at Rs. 13, and a small quantity of Desbargar. May delivery has changed hands at Rs. 15 1-8.

COTTON.

There is nothing fresh to report in this market. Prices of ready cotton are all unchanged and the few purchases reported are on account of the local mills, while the enquiry from shippers both to Europe and the farther East remains very small. Our receipts are very large and this prevents any improvement locally, and may cause a further reduction in prices if continued. There is apparently some difficulty in the Sutta settlement and prices are Re. 1. dearer than yesterday.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED.—The market declined to Rs. 9-10 to Rs. 9-9 with few buyers.

RAPESEED.—Very weak with sellers of Brown Cawnpore Rs. 6-5 to Rs. 6-7. Yellow Guzerat Rs. 7-10. Yellow Cawnpur Rs. 7-6.

POPPYSEED.—Is steady at Rs. 8-4 with some buyers.

CASTORSEED unchanged at Rs. 33-8.

WHEAT is quiet at Rs. 4-10.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA AND THE DANISH FRUIT-SELLER.

AMONG the Danish admirers of the Queen of Great Britain is an old woman who sells fruit at the pier of Nyborg. The Queen, then Princess of Wales, some years ago singled out the old woman for favour. Distinguished people, says the "Leader," preffered bouquets of costly flowers, and at the end of the line was the old woman who, curtseying profusely, offerred to the Princess the finest pear in her basket. Her Royal Highness smilingly accepted the gift, and to the joy of the old woman ate the pear there and then, and presented her admirer with a five crown piece.

Last week the Queen was again at the pier of Nyborg, but in the fashionable crowd she looked in vain for the old fruit-seller, and at last inquired: "But where is the dear old lady with those lovely pears? I do hope she is still alive." Then the officials looked about, the crowd parted, and there in the background, where she had been unceremoniously shouldered, was the old woman with her basket. Once more she received the five crowns, and what she doubtless valued much more highly—the gracious words and kindly smile of the Queen.

MR. McHUGH, M.P., SENT TO PRISON.

THE Lord Chief Justice of Ireland on Monday, (April 22) delivered sentence in the case of Mr. P. A. McHugh, M.P., who was previously convicted for criminal libel published in the "Sligo Champion," commenting on alleged jury packing. His Lordship now ordered Mr. McHugh to be imprisoned for six months, and to be treated as a first-class misdemeanant.

The comments complained of referred to a case in which two prisoners named Muffeny and M'Guire were tried and found guilty at Sligo Winter Assizes of having intimidated persons who had taken evicted farms. The defendant was sentenced to six calendar months' imprisonment, the Judge remarking that the sentence was lenient, having regard to the nature of the offence.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda Fazilka and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 27th April 1901, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,12,000	4,81,000	7,000	6,00,000
Or per mile of Railway	68	293	4	365
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	20,57,782	61,27,968	83,551	82,72,301
Total for 17 weeks	21,69,782	66,08,968	93,551	88,72,301
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,18,069	4,35,117	3,124	5,56,340
Per mile of Ry do.	72	264	2	338
Total to corresponding date do.	19,25,826	78,96,633	71,291	98,93,750

Increase for the week..........Rs. 43,660
Decrease to date.......................„ 10,21,449

BOMBAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 26m. Sun sets, 6h. 27m. High water, 9-41m., 9-38a. Low water, 3-1m., 3-33a. Municipal Corporation 3 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4.45 p.m. to-day.

CRICKET.—The annual match Ganeshkhind vs. Mr. J. M. Framjee Patel's team is arranged for the 16th September.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Bormida, will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-morrow.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S, CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,420, the daily average being 180. The total of new patients was 680.

COMMITTED ON A CHARGE OF MURDER.—Luxmon Munjee has been committed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to the ensuing Criminal Sessions, on a charge of culpable homicide amounting to murder in having at Coobharwadda, on the 12th April last, struck one Jugjeevan Muljee with a spade, with the result that the latter died in hospital from the injuries he received.

IMPORTATION OF CONTRABAND ARTICLES.—Tribbowan Panachand was placed at the bar before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of having, on the morning of the 14th instant, imported eleven tolas of ganja and 7 1-2 tolas of bhang into Bombay. Accused arrived from Mangarole by the s.s. Pachumba and was caught passing through the South gate of the Victoria Dock. Accused admitted his offence and was fined Rs. 20. The ganja and bhang were confiscated and sent to the Collector of Bombay.

THEFT OF ALMONDS.—Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Gocal Dayal, and two other Hindus, were charged, the first with stealing, and the last two with receiving bags of almonds, valued at Rs. 50. Mr. Pestonji M. Kanga, of Messrs Patell and Kanga, solicitors, appeared to prosecute. The accused were employed in the firm of Messrs. Cursetji Edulji, dubashes to the British India Company. The almonds were stored in a godown, which the first accused stole on the 21st of April last, and handed over to the second accused. The latter gave a portion of it to the third accused. The charge being proved the accused No. 1 was sentenced to 9 months' hard labour, and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, in default to undergo three months' further rigorous imprisonment. Accused No. 2 was sent to goal for six and accused No. 3 to three months.

A MEETING IN HONOR OF DR. WEIR.—At a well-attended gathering of Surti Banias residing in Bombay yesterday afternoon at the Madhav Bag, Khetwadi, Mr. J. W. A. Weir, Collector of Surat, who came to Bombay yesterday on his way home, was presented with on address. The Madhav Bag was tastefully decorated on the occasion, and a string band was also in attendance. On the arrival of Mr. Weir, he was met at the entrance by Mr. Vzbhukhandas Atmaram, Khan Bahadur Darashaw, Rattanji Chichgar, Mr. K. N. Kabraji and others, and was cordially welcomed. He was conducted to a seat, after which Mr. Vzbhukhandas presented an address to Mr. Weir and spoke in high terms of the recepient's good qualities and of his popularity in the whole of Gujerat. Mr. Weir thanked the assembly for their kind words, and hoped to meet them again on his return to Bombay. He was then presented with a bouquet and garlanded amid cheers. The distribution of flowers among the assembly brought the proceedings to a close.

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING.—Before Mr. Sanders-Slater, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Sadu Hanmanta, a cart driver, was charged with rash and negligent driving. The police officer in charge of the case asked for a remand, as Rama Bapu, the complainant, who was a beggar boy, was lying in the hospital in a precarious condition. The evidence showed that, on the preceding afternoon, the complainant was trying to cross the road in front of the accused's cart, which was on the right side of the road, when he was knocked down by one of the bullocks, and one of the cart wheels passed over his abdomen. A policeman stated that when he went up to the spot where the accident occurred, he found the accused smelt of liqour. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, said he was of opinion upon the whole of the evidence that the occurrence was a pure accident and that the accused was in no way to be blamed for it. His Worship did not believe the evidence of the policeman in the case, remarking that the accused did his best to save the boy. The accused was accordingly discharged.

THE LONDON CIVIL SERVICE AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE ACCOUNTANCY EXAMINATION.—According to intimation received by last mail, the following twelve members out of the sixteen who appeared from the Accountancy Institution, Bombay, are declared to have passed the above Mercantile Public Examination, which is also recognized as the first part of the Entrance Test, Accountants' 4th Grade, Government of India P. W. D. Examination, which was held under the supervision of Mr. S. Tomkins, Government Examiner, P. W. D, from 11th to 16th February, 1901:—Jamshed Rustomji Batliboi, (Honours); Edalji Dinsha Modi, (Distinction); David Reuben, (Distinction); Shavaksha Kavasji Naterwalla, (Distinction;) Shaiwas Ruttonji Sahiar, (Distinction); Lawrence A. D'Costa, (Pass); Bomanji Pestonji Khandalavala, (Pass); Vicaji Nusserwanji Shroff (Pass); Rustomji Jamshedji Kotval, (Pass); Nusserwanji Pestonji N. Wadia (Pass); Dosabhai Dadabhai Baxter (Pass); Pallonji Merwanji Karai, (Pass). The Examination Papers were on the following subjects:—Commercial Knowledge, Theorectical Rules of Book-keeping, Home and Foreign Trade, Practical Accounting and Closing of Company's Books, Joint Stock Companies with limited and unlimited liabilities, the Rules on Partnership Account, the Account-keeping of the Executors, Trustees and Liquidators, and Auditing.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A PARDESHI.

YESTERDAY, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. A. W. Lester, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Khimji Bhima and Harji Deoji, Lohanas, were indicted for attempting to murder Gangadin Gajadhar, a Pardeshi Brahmin, on Monday night last. It appears that the complainant, who is a beggar, was residing at Bhuleshwar. He was returning on the day in question from the Baboolanath Temple at Chowpathy, whither he had gone to worship, when the accused met him near the Chowpathy riding school. A dispute arose between them about a woman. The first accused stabbed the complainant on the left shoulder with a knife, while the second caught hold of him. The complainant tried to ward off the blows, and in the attempt sustained severe injuries on his arm. He raised an alarm, when some passers by went to his assistance. The accused were arrested and the complainant was taken to the hospital. The case was adjourned to enable the police to make further investigations.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Starling presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE CASSIM HABBIB.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. His lordship, after hearing Mr. Manker, adjourned the case to the next court day, the creditor undertaking not to arrest the insolvent in the meantime.

RE BUDHOO CHAN.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted on the understanding that he deposited all his property with the Official Assignee.

RE POONJA BHARSA.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvent, was granted leave to file a fresh petition.

RE NARIANDASS MADHAWJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for one month's extension of the interim order on the ground that a composition deed was being prepared. The application was granted.

RE PANILAL MOTILAL.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied that the rule granted in the case should stand over for two months, and that he should be allowed to serve notices on his Ahmedabad creditors. The application was granted.

RE NURZA ALI MAHOMED SHERAZI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, was granted leave to amend the schedule.

RE WILLIAM RICHARD BASIL JANES.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, was given leave to serve notices and to amend his petition.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges: Fakir Mir Mahomed Cassum; Damodhar Babajee; Walji Hirji Khatri; Anandrao Bhowandrao Joshi; Herjeevan Megjee; Passooji Dewaji; Ramlal Canji Bhut; Mahomedally Mala Jewaji; and Dossabhoy Shapurji Karkhana walla.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE twenty-first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at the registered office of the company, No. 3, Tamrind Lane, Fort, yesterday. The following directors' report for the year ending 31st December, 1900 was submitted for adoption:—

The directors regret to state that the company has made a loss of Rs. 22,836-11-0 during the year which with the last year's balance of the loss of Rs. 1,77,523-2-5 makes a total loss of Rs. 2,00,409-13-5. The Agents have given up Rs. 8,748-4-4 out of their commission which is equal to one-fourth on the total commission of the year, which sum, after deducting from the total loss of Rs. 2,00,409-13-5 there remains Rs. 1,91,661-9-1, which your directors have accepted with thanks. This loss is attributed partly to the price of cotton going up during the year and the price of yarn not improving in proportion to the advance in the price of cotton and owing to famine and scarcity of cotton a greater portion of mules have been stopped working since March last. Your directors extremely regret to report the sad and melancholy death of Mr. Liladhur Valabdass, one of their colleagues, who at all times gave his best advice and attention in the interests of the company. Your directors have appointed Mr. Bhugwandass Waljee in place of Mr. Liladhar Valabdass, which they now request you to confirm. Your mill properties have been insured against fire risks as under:—building, machinery, engine, gearing, shafting and stock under process Rs. 8,32,800. Cotton and yarn 3,45,000. Messers. Bhagwandass Waljee and Sorabjee Cursetjee Sett retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. The Shareholders have to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration. For the information of the shareholders the following statements have been prepared and laid on the table:—Cotton purchases; Yarn produced; Yarn reeled; Bundles made; Bales packed; Bales delivered; Yarn sold; Cotton Wastage; and List of Fire Insurances.

The directors' report and audited balance sheet and profit and loss account were adopted. The appointment of Mr. Bhagvandas Valji as a director, was confirmed. Messrs. Bhagvandas Valji and Sorabji Cursettji Sett, who retired from office by rotation were re-elected directors of the company. Messrs. Bapooji Pestonji Wadia and Hormusji Edulji Daver were appointed auditors of the company for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. The meeting passed a vote of thanks to Messrs. Moolji Jaitha and Company for giving up one-fourth of the amount of their commission, viz., Rs. 8,748-4-4, due to them. The directors, secretaries and agents were thanked for the satisfactory manner in which the affairs of the company had been conducted.

The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

MICROBES IN TEA.

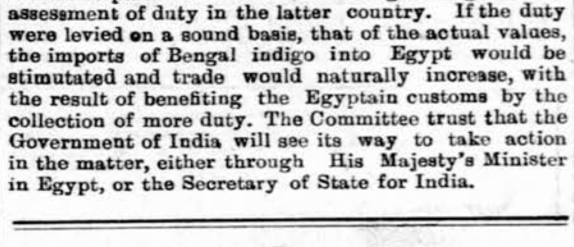
ALLEGATIONS COMBATTED.

The proceedings of the Indian Tea Association show that the Committee discussed with Mr. Mann, Scientific Officer of the Association, a letter he had addressed to them with reference to certain recent statements made in the English press by Mr. Skrine and others upon tea as the possible carrier of microbial disease. The statements were to the effect that some of the tea that had been examined in England had yielded colonies of microbial forms, living and capable of cultivation by the ordinary methods of bacterial culture. In commenting upon these statements Mr. Mann pointed out that few natural products came into consumption with so great a guarantee of freedom from dangerous microbe infection as tea, for in the drying process during its manufacture it was always twice, and in some cases three times, treated in such a manner that all the dangerous organisms were destroyed. Any material exposed to the air of a city such as London for a single minute would give colonies of microbial forms. But they were not dangerous, and were inevitable from the point of view of microbial contamination. The advantage on the side of tea was very great when its all but absolute security was compared with the constant dangers to which milk, water and beer, &c., were exposed.

The Committee also noticed a letter in the London Times from a Mr. Geo. Brownen, F. C. S., in which similar statements to those traversed by Mr. Mann were made. Mr. Brownen had further remarked that for some time past most unpleasant rumours from some of our tea-producing countries have warned us that damaged and therefore injurious teas were being craftily blended and manipulated and sold as genuine or sound commercial articles. This remark was in the opinion of the Committee absolutely without foundation so far as India was concerned. They resolved to draw the attention of the London Committee particularly to it, although they had observed that body had decided to take no notice of the statements made by Mx. Brownen and Mr. Skrine. A copy of Mr. Mann's letter was to be sent to London, with the object of showing that the allegation as to the presence of dangerous microbes in tea were entirly contrary to the facts.

EGYPT AND THE INDIGO TRADE.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed the Finance Department of the Government of India regarding the very heavy incidence of customs duty in Egypt on Bengal indigo, compared with the duty on Madras indigo. They pointed out that the result of fixing the rates of the duty on an "ad valorem" basis which does not vary with the fluctuations of prices worked adversely to the interests of Bengal indigo. The present tariff values on which import duties are levied being Madras indigo of superior quality at 28 piastres per kilogramme middling at 18 piastres and dust at 16 piastres; while Bangal indigo was at the rate of 48,36, and 32 piastres respectively. The difference in tariff rate between the two descriptions of indigo was extremely disproportionate to the prices ruling for the past three years. The average prices were Madras, Rs. 50 to Rs. 55; Bengal, Rs. 60 to Rs. 65 per maund of 25 seers. It was clearly apparent that the Bengal dye was valued too highly for the purpose of levying duty. The method of assessing duty on indigo at present in Egypt was unfair and required re-adjustment. The Committee have been in correspondence with the British Chamber of Commerce in Egypt at Alexandria on the matter, but no hope was held out of the amendment of the tariff. The Committee do not ask for any concession in favour of indigo cultivated in one Province to the detriment of that cultivated in another. They simply desire that the whole of the indigo exported from India to Egypt should be placed on the same footing as regards the assessment of duty in the latter country. If the duty were levied on a sound basis, that of the actual values, the imports of Bengal indigo into Egypt would be stimutated and trade would naturally increase, with the result of benefiting the Egyptain customs by the collection of more duty. The Committee trust that the Government of India will see its way to take action in the matter, either through His Majesty's Minister in Egypt, or the Secretary of State for India.



WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED?

BY the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

ODOL

the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the abovementioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ltd. 23 to 21, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Metis, 2,195 tons, Captain J Carter, sailed yesterday for Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain J M Thompson, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 969 tons, Captain J Skinner, will sail to-day, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 16 cabin and 50 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's ss Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday, for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr McClue, Mr C C D Aubeneghill, 2 soldiers and 7 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 986 tons, Captain P H Martyr, sailed yesterday, for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain S M Edwardes, Mrs Hope and 4 children, Mr John Archdeacon, 4 natives and 300 deck.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Rajput, Captain J W Crebbin, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 2nd May, with a cargo of coal. During the voyage she experienced in the Bay of Bengal strong south-west wind and rough sea and from Galle to Vingorla heavy thunder storm at night with south-west swell.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 15.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

a H M S Magdala	Capt T Y Greet, R N	Turret-ship
a Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C S Hughes, R N	—
a Do No 102	Lt Comdr W R G Petre, R N	....
a Do No 103	Lt Comdr W P Kee, R N	....
Dalhousie	Comdr A J Pitford, R I M	Dry Dock ...Indian Marine

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

H M S Abyssinia	......	Turret-ship
Plassey	......	Torpedo G'boat
4 Torpedo Boats	.....	
Tenasserim	Receiving Hulk for Crews of Defence ships except Assaye.	

IN DOCKYARD BASIN.

Investigator	Comdr T H Heming, R N	R I M Surveying Ship
Clive	Warden	Indian Marine
Nancowry	....	Indian Marine

a Indian Defence Ships.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Persipolis	800	Ibrahim	....		Persian Gunboat
Unawina (barque)	702	Roberts			V Kaderbhoy
Shandon	2467	Anstey			W & A G & Co
Rajah	3631	Leftwich	Calcutta		T M & Co
Endeavour	1762	Brickson			A Montochoff
Nawab	2041	Tepe			T M & Co
Patna	1164	Watkeys			M M & Co
Bullmouth	2607	Stratton			W & A G & Co
Agnes	1803	Edwards			W & A G & Co
Ensenada bq	909	Morris			
Assyria	969	Skinner			M M & Co
Marte	2399	de Lacheonde			Bombay Co
Ellora	1494	Archdeacon			M M & Co
Commilla	550	Howlden			M M & Co
Oolobaria	3120	Gray			M M & Co
Sunda	2387	Dowell			P & O Co
Pondo	1764	Brewis			K N & Co
Rajput	3615	Crebbin			T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Annie	2445	Peaman	Dunkirk	24-	T M & Co
B	Hoosenee	994	Hughes	Red Sea	18 5	B & P S N Co
F	Pemba	986	Martyr	Zanzibar	15-5	M M & Co
G	Moshtari	1110	Soutor	Mauritius	18-5	B & P S N Co
H	Comeric	2593	Kennedy	Antwerp	22-5	T M & Co
K	Metis	2196	Carter	Amsterdam	15-5	W&A G&Co
N	Bombay	2040	Monat	Antwerp	18-5	J M & Co
P	Saint Oswald	1735	Tindall	Antwerp		F m & Co
R	Unity	923	Hansen	Rangoon		Bombay Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Bahaduri	829	Brewis	Karachi	18-5	Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
1	Yarrowdale	1508	Geddes	Antwerp	16 5	P & O Co
3	D Balduino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	15-5	C Boggiano
4	Bormida	1500	Costa	Hongkong	17-5	C Boggiano
5	Islanda	3360	Lee	Rangoon	17-5	M M & Co
6	Chusan	2852	Daniel	China	22-5	P & O Co
9	Eden Hall	2332	Curtis	Karachi	18-5	K N & Co
10	Tabaristan	2300	Saunders	London	19-5	J M & Co
12	Peninsular	3047	Leigh	London	18-5	P & O Co
14	Kola	497	Tice	Karachi	17-5	M M & Co
15	Gorjistan	2093	Wall			J M & Co
16	Esmaralda bq	673	Pederson	Melbourne	18 5	O & Okell

HERBOUR WALL.

	Pachumba	515	Rickford	Karachi	15-5	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

	Okara	3439	Sheldrick	Calcutta	15-5	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Rajput s	Crebbin	Calcutta, May 2

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Ellora s	Watkeys	Calcutta, &c
	Lindenfels s	Kenneweg	Hamburg via K'chi
	Trieste s	Metis	Trieste via Karachi
	Pacaumba s	Rickford	Karachi, &c
	Nawab s	Thompson	Calcutta, &c
	Metis s	Carter	Amsterdam
	Deo Balduino s	Canepa	Genoa, &c
	Pemba s	Martyr	Zanzibar, &c

The steamer Assyria, Captain Skinner, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 15.

FROM GLASGOW.

St Oswald s—80 cases whisky, 23 cases rum, and 23 cases gingerwine, D Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Arabia s—35 cases wines, Sorabjee Cowasjee: 71 packages provision, Eduljee and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Arabia s—100 cases geneva, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

D Balduino s—315 cases brandy, D Cowasjee.

Arabia s—15 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 25 cases brandy, D Cowasjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

D Balduino s—48 cases vermouth, D Cowasjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Wartburg s—10 cases eau-de-cologne, E Kaderbhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Wartburg s—14 cases perfumed spirit, R Maneckjee and Co.

FROM GENOA.

D Balduino s—100 cases vermicelli, A N Metaxes and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Comeric s—60 cwt ginger dry, Forbes Forbes and Co; 17 bales wool, Manomed Gangjee; 55 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 65 bales wool, Nagjee Nanjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Tabristan s—110 bales skins, R M Kooka; 100 cwt buffalo horns, Ladack Hassam; 34 bales hides, Killick Nixon and Co; 20 cwt deer horns, Megjee Manomed; 8 bales carpets, G H Mahomed; 10 bales skins, H E Goolmahomed; 125 cwt olibanum, R Dossa and Co; 62 cwt olibanum, K Luckmidas; 112 cwt olibanum, A H Mowjee and Co; 15 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.

Peninsular s—2,812 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 12 bales carpets, 28 packages wooden furniture, &c, S J Tellery and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Peninsular s—7 bales carpets, 9 bundles mattings S J Tellery and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

St Oswald s—150 bales hemp, Isaac Wright and Co.

Comeric s—1,004 cwt myrabollams, Wagjee Bechor; 5,000 cwt rapeseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 550 cwt poppyseed, and 1,365 cwt rapeseed, Owen and Okell; 200 cwt buffalo horns, M Mahomed and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Annie s—110 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 1,001 cwt rapeseed, Dharsee Nanjee and Co; 6,000 cwt rapeseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Pondo s—2,001 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,860 cwt rapeseed and 1,000 cwt poppyseed, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 990 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 700 cwt myrabollams, N Futehally and Co; 2,001 cwt linseed and 2,001 cwt gingellyseed, E D Sassoon, and Co; 2,002 cwt rapeseed, Kanjee Purbat; 3,000 cwt crushed bones, A H Cassam and Co; 385 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Bullmouth s—1,500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwt rapeseed and 500 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chusan s—317 bales twist, Tatati and Co; 25 bales twist, Tata and Co; 500 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ASCENSION DAY—THURSDAY, 16TH MAY.
MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

6 p m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev H McNeile.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 11th May, 1901:—

		£
1.	Amount to be remitted during 1901-02	16,500,000
2.	Remitted from 1st April 1901 to 11th May 1901	2,271,372
3.	Balance to be remitted from 12th May 1901 to 31st March 1902	14,228,628

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeths. Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

AN OFFER—
UNPARALLELED.
THE KANGAROO
IS
A Lady's Bicycle Manufactured by THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE Co., LD., The Largest Cycle Manufacturers in the World and Contractors for the supply of Cycles for the use of
THE NEW SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE FORCE
NOW UNDER ORGANISATION
Cash Rs. 176,
MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KING & Co.,
CHEAPEST AND LARGEST HOUSE IN INDIA.
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH :—ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
GLASS DECORATORS, PHOTO ENLARGERS.
HIGH CLASS PICTURE FRAME MAKERS.
BEST WORK AT THE CHEAPEST RATES.
TRIAL RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

WHAT CAN WE DO FOR YOU?
If you don't buy, you lose Strong English MACHINES.
At Rs. 130,140 complete at
C. S. BARTLEY & CO.
2, ALBION TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.
CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS, &c.
TESTIMONIALS of our foreman :—
The Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty, Judge, High Court, Bombay :—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.
Captain H. A. Reid, Commandant. No. 3, Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too far gone for repairs.

GENUINE FIRST CLASS
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES
MAY BE HAD AT THE
HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY.
MANGALORE, P. O. KANKANADY.

Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions
Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines
Rs. 2-12-0.
Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W Schwabe, As. 8.
Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies, Rs. 2-8
Guide for the same, Re. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,
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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 15.

Wednesday.—Pressure has been steady in North and West Punjab, steady or has decreased slightly in South Peninsula and Tenasserim, and has decreased slightly to briskly elsewhere. A shallow depression is shown in the Gangetic plain in which the pressure is in slight to moderate defect and pressure is comparatively low in Upper India where weather conditions are feebly unsettled. Showers, more or less local in character have fallen in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Upper India, Central Provinces, Deccan, and West Coast, Moulmein, Taunggry, Jessore Dhubri, Sibsagar, Ratnagiri have received one inch. The temperature is considerably to largely above normal in North West India and East Bengal and slightly to considerably below normal on the Madras Coast and Madras Deccan. Conditions are slightly unsettled in Upper India, Gangetic plain and Central parts of the country and local dust and thunder storms may occur in those areas, and thunder storms in Assam, Bengal, Burma and West Coast. The barometer has fallen briskly and skies are overcast in Baluchistan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 15TH OF MAY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure continues to decrease briskly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, at Ajmere and Ahmednagar, and has been steady or has fallen slightly in most other parts. Readings are highest in the Madras Presidency and lowest in North-West Provinces. Gradients are moderate.

Winds remain practically unchanged in direction, and the force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 9° above the normal in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Gujarat and Central India and at Khandwa and Surat, and the minimum 4° to 11° in the Punjab and North-West Provinces and at Ajmere, Neemuch, Jubbulpore and Khandwa. The highest temperature in the shade was 116° at Jacobabad and the lowest 68° at Belgaum.

Humidity has changed irregularly in some places and the skies are more or less cloudy everywhere except in Sind.

Nearly one inch of rain has fallen at Ratnagiri, light to moderate showers at Cochin, Karwar, Goa, Belgaum, Aurangabad, Raipur and Lahore, and a few drops at Agra, Malegaon, Amednagar and Secunderabad.

The isobars indicate that the weather to the eastwards of Allahabad is unsettled. Rain appears to be due to thunderstorms which are likely to continue over the greater portion of the country.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th May, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah ......inches	29·810
Temperature of the Air ......degrees	87·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	81·1
Dew Point	79·0
Relative humidity of Air......	0·759
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	5.0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ......degrees	93·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)......	84·0
General Directions of wind*...WNW, E, NW, WNW,	SW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*......miles	239

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	1	1	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri......	5	3	38
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada...	22	12	37
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi......	2	2	19
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	17	12	57
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	1	10
G Mahim and Worli	10	2	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	22
Total......	58	33	205
Total plague deaths to date..	95,548	79,795	
Same date last year......	79	49	241

BANDRA.

There were 3 attacks and 3 deaths recorded from plague within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on Tuesday.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending May 3rd, were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	432	419
Karachi	354	297
Districts.		
Surat	29	13
Thana	77	68
Khandeish	9	4
Poona (excluding City)	1	0
Satara	8	4
Kolaba	16	10
Ratnagiri......	2	1
Belgaum	67	56
Dharwar	32	20
Karachi (excluding City)	4	2
Hyderabad (Sind)......	10	9
Shikarpur......	3	2
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	8	7
Kolhapur......	42	27
Cutch......	80	83
Baroda territory	8	7
Janjira	6	6
Total...	1,350	1,107
Week ending May 15	1,196	1,040
Total to date...	446,064	350,145

Poona (including Cantonment) Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Nasik, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Kanara, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Dharampur, Sachin, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, and Savanur have been free during the week.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BOGGIANO—May 15, at Marzban Road, Bombay, Ester the beloved wife of C. Boggiano, Italian Counsul. Funeral will leave the house at 8 a. m. and arrive at Sewree Cemetry at 9 a. m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ROOKE—May 8, at Dalhousie, the wife of Captain H Rooke, R E, of a son.

DEATHS.

ACTON—At Avonside, Limpley Stoke, Col Hampden Acton, late Madras Staff Corps, from pneumonia after influenza, aged 79.

FITZGIBBON—April 27, at Almora, of syncope of the heart Henry William FitzGibbon, late Supervisor, P W D, Moradabad, aged 65 years and 9 months.

GATES—April 30, at Coonoor, Margaret Eleanor, infant daughter of Frank and Grisell Gates, aged 5 months.

LYDIARD—April 11, at Mussoorie, Himalayan Hotel, Alexandrine, the beloved wife of Lieut-Col A C Gordon, Lydiard, from after effects of a painful operation.

MOIR—May 12, at Calcutta, Malcolm Duncan Kinmont-Moir, infant son of J K Moir, Mercantile Bank of India, aged 9 months.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1901.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

WHEN the war has not been under discussion in the present Session of Parliament the affairs of Ireland and the conduct of the Irish members have claimed that large share of attention inseparable from matters Hibernian. There is a recrudescence of agitation in Ireland and the interminable land question threatens shortly to absorb all discussion in reference to the Sister Isle. Neither landlords nor tenants have been satisfied by the working of the Land Purchase Acts and a new movement has begun that promises to revive the excitement of the days of Mr. Gladstone's Land Bills. While Mr. T. W. Russell, the Ulster Scotsman, is uniting north and south in a crusade for compulsory purchase, the landlords are preparing to oppose to the utmost any proposals of that kind. The Government do not at all favour compulsory purchase, but they intend to introduce a measure designed to promote the better working of the present Acts. The Committee of the Irish Landowners' Convention in a recently issued report urge that this proposed legislation will need to be carefully watched in the interests of the landlords. They are all in favour of voluntary purchase and they observe that the provisions for encouraging sales and purchases by voluntary agreements should be extended in every way best calculated to promote a large increase in the number of occupying owners. It is the complaint of the landlords that past measures have been one-sided. All agrarian legislation framed in the interests of the tenants is bound to be one-sided, but the landholders contend that it is quite as important to encourage the landlord to sell as to encourage the tenant to buy. What that means is shown by the further statement that while the purchase Acts have treated the tenant with extreme liberality all proposals for mitigating the loss of income and the heavy costs entailed upon every landlord who has sold any part of his estate under these Acts have hitherto been dealt with in a narrow and grudging spirit. Coming from a landlord class that, until the introduction of the series of measures associated with the name of Mr. Gladstone, enjoyed the most absolute rights of ownership, with a minimum of its responsibilities, that plea is not without interest. Whether it is quite fair is another matter. The landlords are not at all averse to selling when it is to their financial advantage to do so, but they naturally look to their interests in selling. They declare that the working of the present Acts has prevented thousands of tenants from obtaining the benefits of the legislation, because the landlords could not afford to incur the serious expense and loss of income which would have been entailed by selling to their tenants under the present Acts. Briefly the difficulty is to make the terms easy for the tenant and favourable for the landlord, who is at all times ready to raise the cry of spoliation. Mr. T. W. Russell's proposals are denounced as "wild" and the Convention demands that the recommendations of the Fry Commission should be given a fair trial. The claim for compensation is renewed and the landlords ask that the procedure of the Irish Land Commission should be so framed as to make it possible to compare the average reductions of judicial rents with the rise or fall in prices and cost of production. It is evident that the Irish Question will furnish matter of considerable interest very soon. One phase of it has already begun to revive some of the incidents of the stormy periods of agitation.

RECRUITING FOR COUNTY CRICKETERS. THE latest development in the cricket world is in reference to the absurd idea of fixing the Colts Matches before the season has commenced. The matches between a county eleven and twenty-two young players are no doubt useful as practice games to the eleven, but the young players are unlikely to show what they are worth. The object of Colts' matches is to discover how the reputed batsmen and bowlers in club cricket fare when opposed to first class men. The programme of County Cricket is now too large to permit of such a match in mid-season, and the County Committees would be more likely to discover talent if the fixture were played at the end of the season. If the games are played in April they are likely to continue to be unprofitable, for it is hardly to be expected that young players will show form at a time when they cannot possibly have had any proper practice. Pitted against county bowlers upon an April or May wicket of the slow order it is no wonder their innings are mere processions to and from the pavilion; and then again, it is difficult to arrive at a just estimation of their bowling, as county batsmen are generally either far short of form or else stiff from the effects of their early practice. If the match is played after the season is over, the young aspirants to county fame can be elected on their form and tried against the County eleven at a time when they still possess that form. Mr. C. B. Fry thinks the best plan to recruit County Cricket is for clubs to run a second eleven, in the same way as first class football clubs run a second team. Surrey has pursued this policy for many years, and in case of emergency they have several men who can take their places without the side losing anything of its strength. Kent is a county which has of recent years paid much attention to this point, maintaining at Tonbridge a nursery of young bowlers, Blythe, the left hander, who was so successful last year, being a product of this school. It is only counties which are rich who can follow this policy, for the percentage of successes as against failures is very small. It is, however, suicidal not to pay attention to recruiting. To do so is to court evil days in time to come, for where are the men to come from who will efficiently fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of veteran players. There are several counties who require players, but as they have no second elevens they have no recruits to fall back upon. Mr. Fry thinks the best way to bring on a young cricketer of promise is to put him straight into the county side, and keep playing him regardless of the measure of success he achieves. He says very truly that "it is not much use giving a man two or three trials and abandoning him if he does not come off. The fact is success in first-class cricket depends not only upon mere skill in batting or bowling, but upon experience and knowledge. The stock-in-trade of a run-getter in county matches consists in a great degree of an accurate knowledge of the peculiarities and special tricks of the bowlers he meets; and similarly, the bowler who succeeds does so not merely because he commands an accurate length and a big break, but because he knows the best way to set about attacking the defence of the batsmen opposed to him. Exceptional ability such as that of Wilfrid Rhodes wins its way at once; in fact, a bowler of great natural powers often succeeds better in his first year than ever afterwards, for the very reason that his peculiarities are not familiar to batsmen." But the average bowler gets more wickets in county cricket in proportion as his knowledge increases. The question is becoming more and more important, as it is upon the skill of the younger players the existence of county cricket depends, and in spite of the disappointments and difficulties, the county that systematically sets about organising and fostering its young resources is sure to reap its reward.

FRUIT CULTURE AND SUGAR TAX. FRUIT culture as an industry has been gradually developing in England during the past 25 years, and thousands of acres of land long uncultivated because of agricultural depression, are now fruit bearing areas. The acreage devoted to fruit production in the United Kingdom is 300,000, of which one-third is used for the culture of soft or jam fruits. As long as the markets are not glutted fruit growers find it more profitable to send their produce to such centres, but when there is an excess of fruit prices drop so low that the grower has to dispose of his crop for preserving purposes and at a very small profit. Attached to many large fruit-growing estates are jam preserving works, and a Mr. Sampson Morgan in the "Daily News" discusses the effect of the additional tax on sugar on this industry. According to this gentleman, the sugar tax is the most iniquitous measure that could have been conceived. Surplus fruit can only be utilised for jam so long as sugar is cheap, and he affirms the profit to be so fine that it will not stand an extra half-penny in the pound. As the tax has been imposed by a Conservative Government and the article appears in the "Daily News," there is fair ground for assuming the case is hardly as bad as Mr. Morgan would have us believe. It is, however, very unwise to impose any additional burdens on purely agricultural industries in England, and the sugar tax will certainly not improve the fruit preserving trade. On the continent the opinion is that as the British market is essential to continental sugar producers, the competition amongst importers will so reduce the price that the British consumer will, in the end, only pay part of the half-penny duty per pound, and the foreigner the rest. The Berlin correspondent of the "Standard" says the "German sugar Barons console themselves with the hope that this will not happen, because the English sugar import duty will prove only a transitory one; but this view is most emphatically denied by all the German Protectionists, who say that April 18, 1901, will remain a prominent landmark in British history for all time, for it is the turning point of England, the classical country of Free Trade, to Protectionism." There is no doubt about the dissatisfaction caused by the recent Budget proposals. Many leading Conservative papers think Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's budget lacks financial genius, and certainly income tax payers have just ground for indignation. There is much to be said for a tax on exported coal and also on sugar, but those trades have cause for complaint that they have been singled out, instead of forming part of a general scheme of taxation reform.

BRITISH TRADE WITH SIAM. SIAM affords another instance where foreign nations are gradually superseding the English in the van of commerce. A year or two ago the Holt Line and the Scottish Oriental fleets were bought by the Norddeutscher-Lloyd, the reason assigned for the sale being that the steamers did not pay. This is not the experience of the Germans, who are developing their trade and extending their lines on lower values, and if one may judge from the figures given as to the increase of their trade, the shipping of Bangkok will be in their hands in a few years. The next consular report will reveal a serious decay of British shipping, and a correspondent to "Commercial Intelligence" states that the proportion of British vessels trading with Bangkok has fallen in three years from 76 per cent. to 38 per cent.; while their tonnage has dropped from 78 per cent. to 38 per cent. In the same period the German vessels have risen from 7 per cent. to 51 per cent.; and the tonnage from 6 per cent. to 45 per cent. The chief cause is of course the transference of two lines of British steamers to foreign owners, but the Russians, Danish and Dutch are each making energetic efforts to get a footing in the port. It was expected that after the transfer of ships there would have seen a large increase in the number of tramp steamers flying the British flag. Such has not been the case, and our ships have deteriorated in quality as well as quantity. The merchants cannot depend on tramps, but are compelled to ship their goods by the regular liners, for which accommodation they pay very highly. After the management of British steamers passed into German hands freights rose, and the German capitalist is getting a magnificent return on his investment. What our Teutonic brethren can do ought not to be beyond the business powers of English traders, but it appears as if the sale of British vessels took with it British trade. Now that they have got into the markets, every effort will be made by means of preferential through rates and so forth to help the German manufacturers to force their goods into new markets. It is a pity that larger, faster and better boats do not compete with those recently bought by Germans, for it is by this means alone that we can prevent the whole trade of Siam being absorbed by our Continental rivals.

THE CHINA CUSTOMS TARIFF. THIS morning's telegram shows that Government is opposed to any increase in the Chinese Import Tariff beyond raising it to the prescribed five per cent. "ad valorem," and it is but natural that Government should be, for the bulk of any increase, for the purpose of raising money to pay the indemnity would come out of the pockets of British merchants. Only if "likin" and terminal charges upon foreign goods were abolished would any proposed increase in the tariff be favourably considered. But the time for that is not yet. Provincial Viceroys have to be considered in connection with likin, as have Indian Municipalities on the subject of octroi. It would please China very well to let us find the money wherewith to pay the powers the indemnity they claim and to a large extent we shall have indirectly to pay, for to the Customs the Chinese will look for the wherewithal. This being so we must leave no stone unturned in the effort to develop existing trade and to open up new markets in China. As was pointed out the other day, Mr. Yerburgh, M. P., considering China's vast area, seventy million pounds as the total value of her foreign trade is ridiculously small. The foreign trade with Japan equals £1 0s. 2d. per head while that with China is but 3s. 5d. If China dealt with foreign countries to the same extent the total would be over 403 millions, England's share being 250 millions.

DEATH OF MR. JUSTICE STRACHEY. WE regret to learn of the death of Sir Arthur Strachey, Chief Justice of Allahabad, and formerly Puisne Judge of the Bombay High Court. When Mr. Strachey came to Bombay as judge his appointment was not popular as it was felt that a judge of purely mofussil experience was not capable of dealing with the legal business of a large commercial and maritime city. The local Bar protested, but Mr. Strachey showed himself fully competent to discharge the onerous duties of his position and when three years later he was removed to Allahabad it was amid sincere expressions of regret from all who had come in contact with him. During his period of office as judge here he impressed both Bench and Bar by his sound legal acumen and the readiness with which he grasped the vital points of the cases heard before him. His judgments were remarkable for clearness, terseness and vigour. He had wonderful command of language, and yet he spoke with a marvellous decision and rapidity. Among the important cases which he disposed of in Bombay were those against Mr. Peace, solicitor, and Mr. Watkins, Deputy Registrar, and the memorable Sedition trials. An account of the deceased judge's career will be found in our news columns.

COMMANDER A. J. G. PIFFARD, of R. I. M. S Dalhousie, will on arrival of R. I. M. S. Hardinge, from England, take over the command of that vessel from Commander G. J. Baugh.

THE official estimate of the gross outturn of the oilseed crops of Bengal during 1900-1901 is 575,600 tons, against 617,900 tons in the previous year.

IT is, we understand, likely that an appointment of Deputy Secretary will be created in the Revenue and Agricultural Department. This will certainly be required if irrigation is to come under that Department.

THE flood in the Swat River a week ago was the highest that has been known for forty years, and at one time there was anxiety for the safety of the Chakdara bridge. The woodwork of the Pranjkora bridge has been destroyed, but the wire cables are uninjured.

THE relieved Indian contingent of the Uganda Rifles, strength 349 non-commissioned officers and men, under the command of Lieut.-Col T. J. Evatt, D. S. O., is expected to arrive at Bombay about the 17th or 18th instant, by the British India Steamer Lawada.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie, will leave for Port Blair, on the 28th instant, with convicts, comprising about 200 males, 23 women, and 2 children. After disembarking the above she proceeds to Rangoon with the escort on board, to relieve the R. I. M. S. Mayo. The escort will be tranferred on board the latter vessel for conveyance to Bombay.

MR. MANN, the scientific expert of the Indian Tea Association, has been engaged in refuting the allegations made at home concerning the existence of microbes in tea. He points out that no product is better safeguarded by the process of manufacture, and says that any microbes discovered in tea must have been gathered in London. He scores a fair point by a reference to the dangers of beer-drinking.

THE Cambridge Town Council decided to confer the freedom of the borough upon 100 Volunteers who are due back from South Africa on May 4.

GLASS pavement is being introduced in several Paris streets. It costs ten shillings the square yard, but has a resistance of four tons to the square inch.

THE foundation stone of a new sailors' home at Chatham, to be erected at a cost of £50,000, was laid by Admiral Sir W. R. Kennedy, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore.

SENTENCE of six months' imprisonment was passed at the Old Bailey on George Shapley, a collector in the post office, for forging racing telegrams to defraud book-makers.

THE "Montreal Witness" protests bitterly against the proposal to allow Americans to erect a monument, to the American General Montgomery, who fell at Quebec. It says consent to the proposal would be demeaning to Canada, and be simply catering for a few American tourists.

THE "DIARY" OF SIR M. E. GRANT DUFF.

THE two volumes, containing a further instalment of "Notes from a Diary," kept by Sir Mountstuart E. Grant Duff, are fully as interesting as their predecessors. As in the preceding volumes, he has acted on the maxim of his friend Renan, "On ne doit jamais ecrire que de ce qu'on aime"; and to fidelity to this rule we doubtless owe much of the brightness of the volumes. But the books now published differ from their forerunners in one important particular. Some of those covered the period spent abroad, chiefly in India, where much of the author's best work was done; while these deal solely with life in England, or perhaps we should say in London. There is an almost complete absence, therefore, of travel sketches, and stories; but, on the other hand, there is abundance of anecdotes, witticisms, and rapid characterisations of men and women of the day. The years are passed in chronological order, and as two volumes cover but three, it will be seen that the author has no lack of material. Each month has a chapter to itself; and one month differs from another only in the persons Sir Mountstuart met, or corresponded with, or heard stories about, in the books he read, the additions he made to his store of botanical, scientific, and geographical knowledge, and in the nature of his personal contributions to the intellectual activities of the time. Memoirs thus composed are obviously not open to formal review. Quotation can alone show the quality of the volumes, and of suitable passages there is an embarrassing richness. We take a page almost at random :—

"Aberdare told us that when Maule was at the Bar, a Counsel opposed to him and described some of his arguments as childish. When his turn to reply came, Maule said, 'A child is better than a bear: a child may grow to man's estate, but a bear must ever remain a brute!'

"Trevelyan said he would like to know how many of the bright things that are repeated in Society were actually said just as they are repeated and instanced the famous saying attributed to the late Master of Trinity—'None of us is infallible, not even the youngest of us'—the original form of which, as he stated on Sidgwick's authority was by no means so neat.

"He also quoted an aside of Disraeli's, when Miall was making a studied eulogium of Gladstone. 'He has suffered,' said the orator, by this and by that, enumerating the various evil agencies, till at last he came to, 'by the malice of his enemies.' 'By the panegyrics of his friends,' remarked, in a lower voice, the Conservative leader.

"Hewitt told an anecdote of a clergyman in the United States, a Mr. Hawke, who had been asked to exchange his city charge for a far less profitable one in the country. He explained that he could not afford to do this, having a large family to bring up. It was pointed out in reply that he would be able to do much more good, and that there was a text in the Bible about the Lord feeding the young ravens. 'Ah! yes,' he rejoined, 'but I never came upon any such promise with regard to the young Hawkes.'"

The late Lord Coleridge appears frequently in these pages, and many are the anecdotes attributed to him :—

"Coleridge recalled the story which I had long forgotten, of the Megæra, a craft whose unseaworthiness had been made a subject of reproach to the Government with which he was connected as Attorney General. During the discussion on it, Lord Young, who was then in the House of Commons, had remarked, 'The condition of that ship reminds me of an interview of which I once heard between a gentleman and his doctor. "I am not dangerously ill, am I?" said the patient. "No," rejoined his comforter, "you are not dangerously ill but you are dangerously old."'

"It was, it appears, really to Coleridge, and in connection with the Burials Bill, that the Bishop of Peterborough made a joke which, as commonly repeated in London society, refers to another matter. The Lord Chief Justice, speaking of the measure just named, said, 'But, after all, you must deal with it.' 'Ah!' replied Magee, it is not the dealing I object to it's the shuffling.'"

Of clerical stories there is an abundance. "Well, what did you hear at St. Paul's?" "Vax et præterea nihil?" asked someone. "No," was the answer, "I heard Knox" et præterea Little" :—

"Speaking of Rogers of Bishopsgate, the Warden told us that that chartered libertine of clerical speech was in the habit of describing another Mr. Rodgers sometimes confounded with him as 'my d—d brother.'

"One has often heard the story, true or false, of his having been sent in by a large and anxious deputation of London ecclesiastics to interview the late Archbishop Tait, whom he knew intimately. They crowded around him when he came out, asking 'Well, what did he say?'

"'Say' was the reply, 'he said that he'd see you damned first.'"

Here is an example of the "things that might have been expressed differently" :—

"Met my late Chief Secretary, who, a propos of the slang of the day, told me of a lady, who, wishing to intimate that she would be disengaged at a particular time, had written: 'Do come to lunch on Sunday, but if you can't do that, come on Monday afternoon, I shall have nothing on.' As I walked home with Arthur Russell I told him the story . . . and he told me in return of a French woman who had written to her friend, "Je vous prie de venir aussi peu habillee que possible."

A well-known anecdote of "Soapy Sam" is given its true form thus :—

"I sat next Lord Stalbridge, who told me the true version of the reply made by his sister, Lady Macclesfield, to Samuel of Oxford, which I had heard and been accustomed to repeat in a somewhat different form. The Bishop said 'I weigh exactly such and such as I step out of my bath in the morning.'

Lady Macclesfield asked, 'Does that include the soap-suds?' It appears that she had not the remotest intention to make any allusion to his well-known nickname.

Open the volumes where one will, there is certain to be a bit of genial gossip or a story that will raise a laugh :—

"A little boy and girl, grandchildren of Sir Thomas Watson, whom I used to meet at the Literary Society, and whom I once consulted as a physician, proposed to act a play which was to be entirely out of their own heads. Their family and friends assembled expectant.

"When the curtain drew up the two young people were being married at St. George's Hanover-square, but parted on the steps of the church, the bridegroom having been suddenly summoned to take part in the Egyptian campaingn.

"Presently a door was opened and a voice announced that ten years must be supposed to have passed away.

"When the stage was again visible, the husband, his breast covered with various colours to represent decorations, had just returned to his adoring wife, who proudly observed to him, 'and I, too, have not been idle,' at the same time opening a cupboard and displaying a row of ten dolls, the children who had been born during his absence.

Or, again, a story that used to be told by Coleridge of a well-known Colonial Statesman (not named), who generally had the discretion not to take part in public affairs when he was quite intoxicated:—

"On one occasion, however, he came back a little too soon, and made most astounding speech whilst still under the influenee of liquor. The man whose business it was to report it came to him next day and said :—'I should like to be allowed to read you the notes which I took down yesterday, in order that I may be sure that I caught your meaning correctly.'

"'Dear me,' said the person interviewed, after he had listened to them, 'that's not at all the speech I made. What I said was this,' and he proceeded, lying on his sofa, to dictate a rattling good speech. When it was over, and his visitor was about to take his leave,—said, 'You are young. You wish to get on in your profession, don't you?'

"'Certainly I do,' said the other.

"'Well,' continued——, 'I will give you a piece of advice. Never again try to report a Prime Minister when you are drunk!'

Occasionally there are glimpses of Gladstone, Disraeli, and other Statesmen of the past, but we have noticed no allusion to those of the present, except a few references to Mr. Chamberlain and his orchids, and to Lord Kimberley. Here is Mr. Gladstone in the familiar role of conversationalist :—

"Hooker was in the chair; on his left, Gladstone, then Dr. Smith, next, at the end of the table, Arthur Russell, then myself, on my left Sir Henry Elliot, who has been recently elected, beyond him Mr. Maunde Thompson, and Reeve. Gladstone talked with his usual vigour on a variety of subjects praised highly a novel of Scottish life, called 'A Window in Thrums'; spoke, well too, of a small volume of 'Conversations in an English Village,' privately printed by a lady; placed Locke decisively in the second rank as a philosopher, and remarked that the bookseller who gave Milton a small sum for 'Paradise Lost' was an admirable person, for never before had any one given one farthing for the copyright of a book. He appealed on that question to his neighbour of the 'Quarterly,' who could not contradict him. Another of his subjects was Acton's enormous range of reading, far greater than that of Macaulay. I had no doubt whatever of the fact, but was glad to hear it confirmed by one who had known both these mighty helluones."

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

M. DELCASSE ON FRENCH FOREIGN RELATIONS.

LONDON, MAY 14.

M. Delcasse, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, said that in the visit of the Italian Squadron to Toulon, France saw an unequivocal manifestation of the cordial relations with Italy, while the visit of the Russian warships was a fresh and significant attention of the Emperor Nicholas again affirming the solidity of the immoveable alliance.

THE TARIFF IN CHINA.

GOVERNMENT VIEWS.

Lord Cranborne replying to a question in the House of Commons, said the Government had expressed itself opposed to any increase in the Chinese import tariff beyond raising the duty to the actual five per cent. *ad valorem*, except in connection with reforms in the treatment of foreign trade.

THE ETON DINNER.

SIMLA, MAY 14.

Lord Curzon will give the usual Eton dinner at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on the 4th proximo.

THE TEMPERATURE IN UPPER INDIA.

The temperature has risen during the last few days in Upper India, and is now in considerable to large excess.

LIEUT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

SIMLA, MAY 15.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab arrived here to-day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Government have approved of the eventual transfer of a Native Infantry battalion from Peshin to Quetta.

Captain Kendall is appointed Commandant of the Marine steamer Hardinge.

Lieutenant-Colonels Macrae and Simmonds, I. M. S., are selected for promotion vice Lieutenant-Colonels Willcocks and Palmer retired.

The Deputy Director of Indian Marine officiates as Director, vice Captain Goodrider on privilege leave but remains in Calcutta. Captain Chandler carrying on the routine duties of the Director's office at Bombay.

Orders have been issued for the return of the Jubaland Field Force to India.

Special leave will be granted to the members of the China Expeditionary Force on return from service. The conditions will be notified shortly.

The following additional officers have been appointed to the 48th Bengal Pioneers by Lieutenant-General Sir George Luck:—Lieutenant H. J. Riddell, 3rd Bengal Infantry, and 2nd-Lieutenant G. Hewett, Unttached List to be Double Company Officers.

The consideration of the annual reliefs is being taken up at Army Headquarter, but with the Boer war still unfinished, and with the China Expeditionary Force only just coming under reduction, the task of settling the moves of the batteries and regiments is not easy. Only a preliminary programme therefore can be framed.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has made the following appointment:—Colonel Nixon, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Punjab Command, to officiate as Assistant Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Branch, Army Headquarters, Lieutenant-Colonel Masters, Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, Presidency District, to act for Colonel Nixon.

The Southern Waziris and Militia have had their baptism of fire. A party, while on the road between Kajuri Kach and Kashmir Kar, in the Gomal, were attacked on the 12th instant, presumably by Mahsuds. Three of the Militia were killed and two wounded, their rifles and ammunition being carried off. This is the most serious outrage reported since the blockade of the Mahsuds began, and shows there are irreconcileables still in the tribe, in spite of the large jirga which came in last week.

General Leach, Commanding the Presidency District, is appointed to officiate in command of the Lahore District, vice Morton, on leave, Colonel Sir J. Wolfe Murray, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Branch, Army Headquarters, to officiate in command of the Presidency District, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, vice Leach. Colonel Kempster, Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters, Madras Command, to officiate as Deputy Adjutant-General, Punjab Command, vice Brigadier-General F. H. Whitley, proceeding on leave to England.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS.—MAY 15.—Whitby Brigadier-General, Punjab, D. A. General on leave from Murree.

Mitchell, Lieutenant, Bombay 24th B. I., on leave from Loralai.

Stanton, Major, Bombay, A. Military Secretary on furlough from Mahableshwar.

DEPARTURES—MAY 15.—Whitby, Brigadier General Punjab, D. A. General on leave to England.

McCaskill, Lieutenant, Punjab Corps of Guides on leave to England.

Stanton, Major, Bombay A. Military Secretary on furlough to England.

ELECTRICITY FOR THE CALCUTTA TRAMWAY

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

The report of the Special Committee appointed by the Government of Bengal to consider what steps should be taken to protect the magnetic observatories in view of the in introduction of electricity on the Calcutta Tramway lines, has been published. The Committee are of opinion that there is no alternative but to remove the observatories to a distance of at least twenty miles from the electric cables, and in justification of this recommendation they state that the introduction of electric traction is of greater importance to the public than the study of terrestrial magnetism, and that while the former must be in the towns, the latter may be equally well away from them. There seems to be no doubt that as soon as the electric cars begin to run the delicate magnetic instruments in observatories will be seriously affected and the continuity of records greatly impaired though it is possible proper percautions being taken that the error may be calculated.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Golconda, arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, MAY 14.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Caledonia, arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Imperator, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the afternoon of the 14th instant and is expected to arrive here on the 20th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 14-32.
The Manchester market has been easier.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 5-16
Bar Silver	27 1-2

DEATH OF SIR ARTHUR STRACHEY.

BODY TO BE CREMATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 15.

Sir Arthur Strachey, Chief Justice of Allahabad, died here last night of typhoid, complicated with Malta fever. He came up to Simla about a fortnight ago with Lady Strachey, and was then in poor health. At one time he rallied slightly, but there was no real improvement and last night he died. Very genuine regret is felt here.

The late Sir Arthur Strachey was attacked with low fever on the 17th ultimo, and a bacteriological investigation showed positive reaction to both the enteric and Malta fever tests.

He went on fairly satisfactorily until yesterday afternoon, never having very high temperature or adverse symptoms. Perforation then occurred and acute peritonitis set in, and he expired quietly at 9·45 last night, retaining consciousness to the end.

The deceased left instructions that his body should be cremated and this will accordingly be done. It was deceased's desire that his friends should not be alarmed about his illness. Hence its grave nature was not made known earlier. He was nursed throughout by Lady Strachey, for whom the deepest sympathy is felt.

THE FUNERAL.

The body of the late Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court was brought this afternoon enclosed in a plain wooden coffin to All Saints' Church, Boileauganj, where the funeral service was read by the Reverend Mr. Saunders, Chaplain of Simla. His Excellency the Viceroy, the Honourable Mr. Raleigh, Foreign Secretary, the Home Secretary, Legislative Secretary and Viceroy's Private Secretary were amongst those who attended. The coffin will remain in the church to-night and will be taken at seven to-morrow morning to a site near the Boileauganj, where a pyre of wood has been erected for the cremation. The danger of fire on the pine clad slopes below the station rendering it undesirable to have the cremation late in the day.

Sir Arthur Strachey was a son of Sir John Strachey, G. C. S. I., and was born on the 5th December, 1858. The deceased was a Judge of the Bombay High Court for three years; and his great legal acumen and knowledge of law are still remembered. He was a most painstaking and conscientious judge; and his judgments were couched in lucid and elegant language, which it was always a pleasure to read. It was an open secret that he was a frequent contributor to the Press, and had acquired a facility and comprehensiveness of expression which elicited general admiration. He tried, when presiding at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the chief Maratha newspaper Sedition cases which were heard for several days; and his all-day summing up to the jury in the case against Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was considered to be a masterly analysis of the evidence and a very learned exposition of the law of Sedition. His decision was confirmed on an appeal to the Privy Council, and added to his reputation as a sound and able judge. It was in November 1898 that Sir Arthur Strachey left Bombay to replace Sir Louis Kershaw as Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court; and the many friends he left behind in Bombay must feel deep regret at the cutting short of a career which promised to be fruitful of brilliant results in the future.

It was towards the middle of November 1895 that Mr. Arthur Strachey, who was Public Prosecutor and Standing Counsel to the Government of the North-West Provinces, came over to Bombay as a Judge of the High Court in succession to Sir Lyttleton Bayley. He came to Bombay with high credentials, and the anticipations founded upon them had been more than realised. He was a B. A. L.L.B. of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and F. A. U. (barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple.) He was called to the Bar in June 1883, and in July of the following year, joined the service in the High Court, North-West Provinces, as Reporter for the Indian Law Reports. He has had leave to Europe from July to November 1888; furlough from April to February 1892; and again leave from August to November 1992. In the latter month, Mr. Strachey was appointed to officiate as Public Prosecutor and Standing Counsel to the Government of the North-West Provinces (sub-pro-tem), and after leave on medical certificate from March to November 1895, was out of employ for a few days in November 1895. He was appointed a judge of the Bombay High Court by India Office order, dated 31st October 1895, and took his seat on the bench of the Bombay High Court on the 11th November. The news of his elevation had been received with great satisfaction by his English and Indian friends in the United Provinces. The fame of his sterling good qualities had preceded him, and an appreciative account of his career was published in these colums a few days before his appearance in the Bombay High Court. It stated among other things:—Mr. Strachey has been a practitioner at the Bar of the High Court at Allahabad for about twelve years, and from the very commencement of his career he was thought a very capable man. He entered the Bar after having taken degrees in Arts and in Law, and in his youth he received a high class education, and it has been the one sign of his early life at the Bar to add to that education by a wide range of reading, both in literature and law. By and bye, he became a finished scholar, and there is no question about his being in the very front rank of writers to be found in the ranks of Anglo-Indians. Side by side with his literary studies, he kept up his reading of the text-books and reports of the various branches of English law, and he has now acquired not only a firm grasp and a secure hold of the principles which govern all sorts of cases, but is accurate and precise about the legal terms and expressions that he uses.

Mr. Strachey, had not the childish ambition of showing off the keeness of his intellectual powers by nodding assent to things which he had not clearly understood or firmly grasped, but he always liked, in taking his instructions from his clients, to proceed slowly step by step, and he always carefully looked around him to see what difficulties or objections might be suggested by the other side or by the Bench. His ideal of duty was not to obtain a conviction but to see that justice was done between the Government on one side, and the prisoner on the other. He never took work at random, leaving his cases to take care of themselves, nor depended on the chance thoughts and the happy inspiration of the moment, and he never underook a case without doing all that lay in his power to secure success. Whenever he received a retainer in a case of considerable importance, he would shut himself in his room for several days and nights together, thinking of nothing else but the facts, and the law of the particular case, with a single-minded devotion to duty, and uncommon earnestness. When he stood up to open his case, it was a pleasure to listen to him; and he was of invaluable help to the Bench. His speeches in the Himalayan Bank cases, civil and criminal, had always been regarded by his colleagues at the Bar as master-pieces, and were among the very best ever heard in the High Court rooms. As a criminal lawyer, his sympathies were always in favour of the administration of even-handed justice. As Public Prosecutor, he held the scales evenly.

But law was not the only sphere of Mr. Strachey's activity. He was a tower of strength to the Allahabad University, and took a keen interest in all educational questions. It was almost certain that he would have been appointed the Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University. He was familiar with the details of the work of higher education, and the learned heads of the various colleges of the Province respected his ability and referred to his judgment on literary and scientific topics. He was a fast friend of the Aligarh Anglo-Oriental College and the movement for the fostering of Mahomedan education, which had received such an impetus during the tenure of the Lieutenant Governorship of the N. W. Provinces by his father Sir John Strachey. It was well-known that he was the writer of some of the very best articles that the Indian public had the opportunity of reading during the last few years. He appreciated the good points about each one of his colleagues at the Bar, and had a good word for everybody. To his juniors in the profession, he was especially kind, and they all regretted his departure for Bombay. The Indian Bench was greatly strengthened by his appointment, and people expected to read from his pen a series of brilliant and erudite decisions in the pages of the Indian Law Reports—decisions which would equally be models of English style and of forensic reasoning.

Mr. Strachey went to Allahabad on the 10th December 1898; and took his seat on the 12th as Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court in the fortieth year of his age. General sympathy will be felt for Lady Strachey in her bereavement.

THUNDERSTORM AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 15

For some hours this afternoon the sky was overcast and darkened. There was a heavy thunderstorm accompanied by a good downpour of rain. The high wind and clouds during the past few days have made Poona exceedingly hot and uncomfortable.

MR. WEIR'S DEPARTURE.

ENTHUSIASM AT SURAT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, MAY 15.

All Surat was present yesterday evening at a large public demonstration in the Victoria Gardens held in honour of Mr. Weir, the Collector. There were sports and tamashas and bands, and the school children carrying flags marched in procession. Mr. and Mrs. Weir, accompanied by Mr. Wales, the new Collector, started for the station at six p.m., driving a coach and four, and were preceded by bands, flags, and torchlights, followed by hundreds of carriages. The procession marched through the Victoria Gardens to Delhi Gate and the station roads were lined with thousands of people, and for a mile and a half nothing was seen but a surging sea of heads. The carriage was stopped, and the Collector and his wife were garlanded en route at several places. They arrived at the station at half-past seven, and nearly one thousand people, all well-known citizens, were present at the station. The saloon was literally filled with garlands and flowers. The train was one and a quarter hours late in starting, and on its departure bonfires were lit and guns fired, while outside extreme enthusiasm prevailed.

BOMBAY STEAMER AGROUND.

TELEGRAPHIC information has been received by Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. that the s. s. Foreland belonging to the Clyde Shipping Company, of 2,831 tons, Captain J. McCutcheon, went aground on Table Island. She left Rangoon on the 5th instant, with a full cargo of rice on board for Bombay. Assistance has been sent from Rangoon and hopes are entertained that she will safely get off. The vessel has been chartered by Messrs. W. and A Graham and Co.

THE FASTING LADY IN BOMBAY.

WE are requested to state, that a meeting of the General Committee, appointed for the purpose of investigating the case of Bai Premabai, a Hindu lady aged 18 years, who it is alleged, has been fasting for more than two years, will be held to-day, at 5-45, p.m. in Sir Mungaldas' Girgaum Mansion when a day will be fixed and other arrangements made for commencing the investigation. Members of the Committee, as well as other ladies and gentlemen taking interest in the matter, are requested to attend the meeting.

BOMBAY FERRY SERVICE.

MESSRS. VISRAM EBRAHIM AND CO., who have contracted with the Bombay Government to run ferry steamers between Bombay, Uran, Ulwar, Dharamtar and other coast ports, recently purchased a steel twin screw steamer—Fairy Queen—in England. She is of 126 tons, was built at Glasgow, in 1891, by Messrs. T. B. Searle and Company, length 170 feet, breadth 22 feet, and depth 9 feet, and she can carry 900 passengers. She has two masts, and one long bridge and a poop, and is capable of developing a speed of 14 knots an hour at sea while fully laden. The Fairy Queen has been engaged in carrying pleasure parties round the Isle of Man, and she is therefore admirably adopted for the Bombay Ferry Service. Messrs. Ebrahim and Co. intend running two passenger steamers a week through the monsoon. These steamers will also carry the mails.

DEATH OF A EUROPEAN FROM HEAT APOPLEXY.

THE Coroner, Mr. P. Byrne, held an inquiry yesterday morning at the Victoria Dock, into the death of Captain William Geddes, Master of Messrs. Robert Mackill and Company's steamship Yarrowdale, lying in the Victoria Dock. The deceased who was 40 years of age was found dead in his cabin this morning.

Mr. R. S. Murray, Chief Officer of the steamer, said yesterday at 3 p.m. the deceased left the steamer to go ashore, and returned after two hours. On his return he went to his cabin. About seven o'clock he sent the steward for the witness. When the latter went to his cabin, the deceased was lying asleep on his back. The witness did not awake him. It was very hot in his cabin. This morning the steward took him to the deceased's cabin, when he saw him lying dead on the floor.

Mr. Fredrick Doyle, Chief Steward, bore out the evidence of the last witness. He added that on his going to the deceased's cabin this morning, he saw the lamp burning. He put it out. The deceased was lying on the floor, with his head at the foot of the door. He was unconscious and dark in the face. He sent for Mr. Murray, who called the police. The only ventilation in the cabin was two small port holes, and a ventilation. The deceased usually closed his cabin door. He did so last night. He was lying with his legs and arms doubled up.

Inspector Chambers of the Dock Police said on being called to the ship, he examined the body of the deceased, who appeared to be dead. He sent for the doctor of the s. s. Domenico, which was lying close by. The doctor examined the body and declared that the deceased had died of heat apoplexy. Drs. Underwood and Moses came afterwards and gave the same opinion.

The jury found that the deceased died of heat apoplexy.

THE MANDVI WARD ELECTION PETITION.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Causes Court, Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patell, acting Chief Judge, resumed the hearing of the petition of Mr. Karmali Peerbhoy, who appealed against the election of Mr. Abdul Karim Noormahomed, pleader, who was declared to have been duly elected a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the Mandvi Ward. Mr. Craigie and Mr. Pirozsha Nusserwanji, solicitors, appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Smetham, solicitor, was for Mr. Abdul Karim; and Mr. Crawford, solicitor, for the Municipal Commissioner.

Ibrahim Kasam said that he knew one Abdool Rasool Kasam, who was now at China. He left Bombay eight months ago. The witness could not say whether it was Abdool's signature or not.

Ismail Pirbhoy Damji said that at the last election for the Mandvi Ward, he had not voted on behalf of his brother, Noor Mahomed.

Haji Suleman Haji Adam said that he had given two votes to the petitioner in the name of his brother Oomar Haji Adam at the time of the election. As his brother had some urgent business, the witness was asked to go and give the votes.

The case was adjourned to the 15th of June next.

ON a charge of forgery and falsification of accounts to the extent of nearly £7,000, James Royds, secretary of a spinning company and a district councillor, was committed for trial at Liverpool Assizes by the Royton magistrates.

INDIAN CRICKETERS I HAVE MET.

IV.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

C. WIGRAM, the old Wykehamist, is one of the best known and keenest sportsmen in Bengal. As a polo player and cricketer his name is a household word with lovers of those branches of sport in that part of India. Although polo, according to his own statement, has greater attractions for him than the national game, he is one of the keenest cricketers I have ever known and a capital man to have on a side by reason of the enthusiasm and spirit he throws into the game. When at Winchester, he was considered one of the best all-round public school players of his time and later at Woolwich—for although in a Bengal Cavalry regiment he originally intended going into the Artillery branch of the service—he was a tower of strength to his side in the annual matches against Sandhurst. In Indian Cricket he quickly made his mark and he is at the present time unquestionably one of the first half dozen all-round players in the country. As a batsman he is particularly partial to the Simla wicket and it was in 1899 that I first met him there in the annual match between Simla and Outstations. The Annandale ground to a batsman who puts plenty of powder into his hits is scarcely the kind of ground a nervous fielder would care for, specially fielding close to the wicket, and Wigram, who is nothing if he is not a hard hitter, has often given fielders many an unpleasant half hour. His treatment of off balls was a revelation to me, accustomed as I had been for years, to witnessing the rather weak play of the generality of Indian players in this particular respect. His drives, too, were something to remember and woe betide the unlucky fieldsman who attempted to stop one without getting his hands properly down to it. His batting is, indeed, the most attractive I have ever seen out in this country and as he usually scores at the rate of about 60 runs an hour the field generally greet the bowler who dismisses him with an ovation. He only has one fault and that is he is a bit impatient at the commencement which often loses him his wicket before he has had time to settle down. When, however, he is allowed to take the full measure of the bowling, his opponents have to look out for squalls for a century is almost certain to be the result. I have seen him treating the bowling of C. S. Rome, A. H. Browning, C. T. Allen, R. Reynolds and J. B. Wood with the scantiest respect for hours at a time during which he has never made a bad stroke. As a bowler he is the Spofforth of that side of India and is every bit as fast as Newnham, the Bombay player, used to be. On a mat wicket he is a particularly nasty bowler to face and I have on several occasions seen batsmen throwing their wickets away rather than stay in and risk having their heads taken off. On turf wickets he is not quite so successful, but taking him all round he is a clinking bowler on all sorts of wickets. His doings in first-class cricket at home have been confined to one or two appearances for the M. C. C. Given opportunities of participating in first class matches I know of no Indian player, with the exception of J. Greig, who would be more likely to render a good account of himself. He goes home, I believe, on long leave next year, when I hope he will be found playing for one of the county teams.

H. D. Watson, the Old Harrovian and Oxford Blue, is a player whose appearances have unfortunately for Indian cricket, been few and far between of late years. He has been stationed at Wana as Political officer since 1899 which is sufficient explanation for his absence from the cricket field. In 1888 he was in great form with the bat and in matches at Simla, and Lahore, knocked up several good scores including two centuries. He is one of the many good cricketers who come to this country, who the calls of duty preclude from playing often and who are gradually lost to the game. At Harrow and Oxford, although he never did anything remarkable, he was regarded as a very promising bat and achieved a fair measure of success, but his cricketing days may now be said to be over, as far as home cricket is concerned. When in form he is a very taking batsman, having a variety of strokes and making full use of the splendid physique with which nature has endowed him. I have heard a rumour to the effect that he will be up at Simla some time this season, which, if true, will probably see him participating in some of the matches.

C. T. Allen, the Eton captain of 1896, is a player whose claims to a place in an "All India" team would have to be considered if he could obtain sufficient practice to enable him to get into form. Unfortunately he is stationed at Cawnpore where cricket is practically a dead letter and rarely has the chance of meeting good players. He was up in Simla in 1899, where he greatly impressed lovers of the game with the form he displayed both as a batsman and bowler.

E. H. Bray, fresh from his triumphs at Cambridge University and with the Middlesex team made his *debut* in Indian Cricket at Calcutta last season, and quickly convinced those who witnessed his play that he is head and shoulders over any other wicket-keeper in the country. Although a bit puzzled at first by the fast ground he showed unmistakably that his reputation as a wicket-keeper has not been earned for nothing and when he becomes more used to the conditions and light of Indian wickets Calcutta will be the envy of the rest of the cricketing world out here in the possession of such a player. He is in addition a valuable acquisition to the batting strength of Calcutta and in this department will probably build up a big reputation in Indian cricket. A batsman who has been good enough to score 50's and 60's for Middlesex is sure to make his mark out here.

J. B. Wood, the old Marlburian and Oxford Blue, is as keen as mustard on the game and allows no other branch of sport to interfere with his favourite pastime. Although at home, ever since he became known to fame in the 1893 Varsity match, he has been regarded more as a bowler than a batsman, it is in the latter department that he has achieved most success in India. With consistent regularity he has scored well in nearly all the matches he has played at Simla, Lahore, and Calcutta and has made more centuries than most other players. As a bowler he has never reached the form that so startled the cricket world in 1893, and indeed, as a rule, his lobs have been treated with scant respect. On the Annandale wicket he has occasionally taken wickets, but on the Eden Garden's ground has been singularly ineffective.

H. Reynolds, the erstwhile Madras player and now a member of the Calcutta C. C., is one of the most stylish batsmen in India and is known as the "Plairet of India". For several years he was one of the leading all-round players in the Madras Presidency and the members of Lord Hawke's team considered him the best batsman they had met. Coming to Calcutta last year he quickly proved that his form had not been overrated and in several matches which it was my good fortune to see him play, he delighted lovers of the game by the way he shaped. There is something about his style that stamps him as a batsman above the average and his hitting all round the wicket is beautifully clean and well timed. He inspires his side with confidence and while he is in, runs accrue at a rapid rate. I think of all the batsmen I have met in India I would rather have Reynolds to play for my life, if such dire occasion arose, than any other. He is one of those players who when you see them at the wickets you feel certain will knock up a good score. As a bowler he is on his day very successful and always requires, careful watching. He is one of the very few cricketers out here who have played for a first-class county, having appeared for Middlesex on a few occasions. Calcutta cricket will be unusually interesting next year with Reynolds able to play regularly and other good players like C. Wigram, J. B. Wood, B. N. Bosworth-Smith, W. E. Moran, E. H. Bray, J. D. Guise and E. W. Collin.

Major H. E. Abbott, the genial Honorary Secretary of the Simla C. C. is one of the most enthusiastic players I have met. In 1899 he was responsible for the series of matches that brought such players as C. T. Allen, P. H. Tollinton, B. N. Bosworth-Smith, C. S. Rome, and N. Wyatt up to Simla. He is a keen batsman and usually gets runs when other batsmen are completely at fault.

E. P. Thomson who received his earlier cricket training at one of the Scottish public schools, is one of the best known of the Behar Wanderers. In matches at Behar and Darjeeling he has met with wonderful success during the last four years, and has topped the century on at least half a dozen occasions. He has visited Calcutta with the Behar Wanderers on several occasions, but has always been very unlucky, the light at the Eden Gardens ground seeming to prevent him making any lengthened stay at the wickets. He is a batsman of the hard-hitting order and against weak bowling scores at a terrific rate. In the field he is first class and has never been known to miss a chance that came to hand.

Two other famous Behar players are the brothers C. and W. Marsham. Both are excellent all round players, C. Marsham being perhaps the better bowler of the two, while his brother is slightly superior as a bat. For years these two have been a tower of strength to Behar cricket, and have usually accompanied the Wanderers on their annual visit to Calcutta. W. Marsham recently returned to India from South Africa, where he had been on active service with Lumsden's Horse, receiving a severe wound at Karee siding.

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MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr. Cuffe presiding. There were also present Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. G. Lund, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dr. Ismail Janmahomed, Sir Balchandra Krishna, Dr. K. Dachanji, Messers K. N. Wadia, Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail, S. D. Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram and J. McDonald.

THE PRICE OF LAND AT COLABA.

The Corporation, by a resolution of the 5th July 1900, sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2,080 from surplus cash balance to meet the estimated cost of the purchase of two plots of land at Colaba measuring in all 208 square yards or threabouts required for latrines and urinals and for quarters for halalkhores of the Health Department. The price of the ground was calculated at Rs. 10 per square yard. It has, however, since been ascertained that the Colaba Land and Mill Company are not willing to part with the ground at less than Rs. 25 per square yard. The Executive Engineer does not advise the acquiring of the ground under the Land Acquistion Act, but recommends that it be purchased at Rs. 25 per square yard. The cost of the ground at the revised rate amounts to Rs. 5,200, i. e., Rs. 3,120 more than the sanctioned amount. As 68 square yards out of the ground are to be utilised for constructing a general latrine and urinals and 140 square yards are required for the quarters for halalkhores, the Commissioner requested the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the cost of the former with the charges incidental to the conveyance of the property being defrayed from the grant already sanctioned by the Corporation and to the cost of the latter with the charges for the conveyance being met by an advance from Surplus cash balances pending adjustment against such funds as may be raised hereafter for providing suitable accommodation for the halalkhores and scavengers of the Health Department.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla did not think they should pay Rs. 25 per spuare yard.

Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram moved that the land be acquired under the Land Aquisition Act.

Mr. Wadia seconded.

Sir Bhalchandra moved as an amendment that the Commissioner's proposal be accepted.

Mr. McDonald in seconding this observed that he did not think it the right thing for the Executive to have made the offer before consulting the Standing Committee.

The amendment was rejected and the motion was adopted.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Dr. Cayley in his report on the Bombay water supply for April stated that in the waters from the Vehar and Tulsi lakes there was an increase in the amount of albuminoid ammonia since last month. There had been a marked increase in the number of bacteria in the Tulsi water.

Dr. Ismael Jan Mahomed submitted samples of Tulsi water which he said he had taken, kept for twenty four hours, boiled and filtered. The samples as produced contained organic matter. He said there was a great deal of organic matter in the water and as Dr. Cayley pointed out there was a great deal of albuminoid ammonia. He asked if in these conditions the water was fit for drinking purposes. He moved that Dr. Cayley's report be recorded and the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the abnormal amount of albuminoid ammonia in the Tulsi water and that he be requested to expedite the report called for by Dr. Dadachanji.

The Chairman said the larval in the samples of water produced were those of mosquitoes.

The motion was adopted.

DISPOSAL OF UNUSED PIPES.

The Commissioner wrote stating that there is in the Municipal Depot at Bellasis Road a large quantity of unused cast-iron pipes and fittings. This stock of pipes is now obsolete in character and therefore of no further use to the Corporation. The book value of all the articles referred to therein is Rs. 1,91,638-6-9, the value of the stores to be retained is estimated at Rs. 48,318-0-9, and the value of the articles to be sold by public aution is estimated at Rs. 44,559-11-9. Thus the total estimated value of the articles to be retained and those to be sold comes to Rs. 92,877-12-6, which, when deducted from the book value of all the articles mentioned in the statement, leaves an amount of Rs. 98,750-10-3, which it will be necessary now to write off. It will be noticed that of the total loss of Rs. 98,750-10-3 to be written off no less than Rs. 91,951-12-6 are on account of 2 1-2" cast-iron pipes and fittings redered obsolete by the recommendation the House-Connection Committee.

On the motion of Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed the consideration of the matter was referred to a sub-committee.

THE PROPOSED DRAINAGE SCHEMES.

FOR MALABAR HILL AND NORTHERN VILLAGES.

The letter from the Commissioner in regard to the drainage of the Malabar Hill District, the villages of Vadalla, Khara and Gowari, and the Dharavi Tanneries, in regard to the purification of the sewage at Love Grove outfall; and in regard to the deputation of Mr. James for 1 month and 20 days to England in continuation of privilege leave for one month granted to him was submitted to the Committee.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna thought that such an important matter should have been brought forward earlier to enable members to consider it. It should not be rushed through. He moved that the question be deferred to the next meeting.

The Commissioner explained that the matter was one of time and it was brought forward now to allow Mr. James to get to England at the only time he could go to get expert opinion in the cheapest way possible.

Mr. McDonald did not see what expert opinion was necessary. They did not want the opinion of an expert who did not know Bombay.

The question was deferred to the next meeting.

THE MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTS.

Mr. K. E. Dadachanji moved in accordance with notice that the attention of the Municipal Auditors be drawn to the following lines in para. 10 of the letter No. 10,306, dated the 6th February 1901 from the Chief Accountant to the Municipal Commissioner, and they be asked to explain why it was that under Section 137 (1) of the Municipal Act they failed to report forthwith to the Standing Committee the chaotic state of the suspense accounts mentioned in the para. "The lines of the para. referred to run as follows:—The suspense accounts are in a chaotic state, the reason being that these accounts have never been maintained on systematic audit principles. The audit that is conducted by the audit clerks is not an intelligent one.'" He said it appeared that the auditors should inform the Standing Committee in regard to any irregularity or impropriety in the Municipal accounts or expenditure or recovery of moneys.

The Chairman said they would have a meeting in a few minutes at which the Chief Accountant might be asked what he meant. It might be found that they were putting an interpretation on his words that he did not mean. He suggested that the motion should be deferred till the next meeting.

Mr. McDonald said it was as clear as day light that the Chief Accountant did not mean that there was any irregularity or impropriety in the accounts.

The motion was deferred pending the explanation of the chief accountant.

THE WATER SUPPLY AGAIN.

Mr. K. N. Wadia moved (1) That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Committee why the water-supply is and has not been regular at Malabar Hill for some time. (2) That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Standing Committee to what the nasty smell found in the water is due.

He said the smell from the water showed that there was some sewage contamination. In the Fort, and in many places in Colaba the taste of the water was horrible.

The motion was agreed to.

MORE BOER PRISONERS FOR AHMEDNAGAR.

THE hired transport Macilla, which is expected here on or about the 21st instant, with 491 Boer prisoners and escort on board will, on arrival, anchor opposite the Apollo Bunder, and the Boer prisoners will be conveyed in barges to the Sassoon Dock for disembarkation and will be railed in two special trains to Ahmednagar, leaving the Sassoon Dock at 5-20 and 6-15 p. m.

PICTURES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE COAL TAX.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITIES AND THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 23.

ALTHOUGH the week has furnished discussions regarding the Catholic University for Ireland and that perennial subject, marriage with a deceased wife's sister, the real interest in and out of Parliament has been centred in the Budget. The lobby has been a far more interesting place than the Legislative Chamber for there the strength of the Opposition to the taxation proposals of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has been evidenced by the pressure brought to bear upon members. The tempest has gathered about the coal tax but it has not been strong enough to compel the Chancellor to drop the tax. Yesterday deputations surged in vain around him. He has been bold enough to refuse to abandon the impost though he has displayed a desire to give generous concessions in regard to existing contracts.

The earliest divisions after the introduction of the Budget were by no means reassuring for the Government, though the crucial tests have yet to come. Early on Friday morning a division on the sugar tax brought the Government majority down to sixty and immediately afterwards in the divison on the coal duty it fell to 44. The Opposition were elated and the Irish members especially so. They took the reduced majorities as an indication of the approaching end. It was the handwriting on the wall. "Mene, Tekel," called out Mr. T. P. O'Connor and "Resign"! "Resign"! cried other members. When the Government wished to take another division on the resolution authorising the loan Mr. J. Redmond amid great cheering moved to report progress. The Chancellor apparently fearful that a third divison would show a majority still further reduced, readily agreed and the debate came to an end. Although the majorities were the lowest that the Government have so far experienced, they cannot be regarded as reflecting the extent of the revolt which has taken place even in the Ministerial ranks on the Budget proposals. Many members had left the House not expecting that the divisions on the preliminary resolutions would be taken that night while others did not assign much value to them.

The conflict between ministers and members on the disposal of the time of the House never ceases. On Friday afternoon Mr. Balfour proposed that the Government should take Tuesdays for public business and the sitting was spent in discussing the rights of private members. When Mr. Balfour was accused of annihilating the private member—who still, to do him justice, kicks with amazing pertinacity under the iron heel,—he pointed to the evening sitting and said, in so many words, "Meet then, and do what you like. What's to prevent you?" And "What more do you want?" He said it with such ingenuousness and sincere surprise at all the criticisms, that one could not refuse to believe that he thought his argument quite just. Unhappily experience shows that evening sittings for private members are generally a farce. For one reason or another a House cannot be got together. Sir Howard Vincent could tell how he has got forty members together by asking them all to dine with him and making his after-dinner speech in the House. The protest which the proposal aroused was perhaps the ugliest which the Government have so far encountered. It was opened by the Irishmen but there are other enemies of the Government than the Irish. At present the Front Opposition Bench only too fully justifies Mr. Healy's taunt, when he rebuked Mr. Balfour for attacking a body which "does no harm to anybody." Mr. Bowles is back from Gibralter, braced by the Bay of Biscay, and more unsparing than ever in his view of the Government's Parliamentary and public policy. His protest was the most passionate of all and he omitted not to have his fling at *the* family. The Government carried their proposal but did not do well in the division, their majority sinking to 47. The opposition to the Budget developed some new features in the after-dinner debate on the Loan resolution, which opened up a general discussion. The chief figure in it was Mr. Bowles. Mr. Bowles's attitude since his return marks him definitely as a leader of a new Fronde, the party of independent, intellectual Toryism, sworn to break up the Cabinet of the Families. Mr. Bowles's criticism of the Budget was unsparing. He showed the gigantic character of the year's expenditure, which Sir Michael really neglected to "top and tail" by adding to it the local taxation and other accounts. Including these, it totalled £205,000,000. On the famous false prophecy of the end of the war, he spared the Chancellor no more than Mr. Chamberlain. "It was on his assurance that I went down to King's Lynn, and said the war was over. I was elected." The House laughed, no one more heartily than the Chancellor, who loves grim jesting even when it tells against himself. But he did not smile at Mr. Bowles's next epigram, which reproached Sir Michael for dealing in meaningless phrases such as that the Government would keep its claim against the gold mines alive. "Here" said Mr. Bowles, "he showed less candour and courage than when he was dealing with the rest of his colleagues." On the sugar duty Mr. Bowles admitted regretfully that his loyalty to the Government might be tempered by the many remonstrances against the tax which he was receiving, while the coal duty he denounced unequivocally as a clumsy and obsolete impost. The debate took one curious turn, illustrating the touchy mood of the House. Mr. Bryn Roberts was speaking, and speaking very well, on the general lines of the Budget, when Sir Michael left his seat opposite, not from discourtesy, for the Chancellor is a very patient listener, but to speak with a member behind the Chair. As is happened, this departure left the Treasury Bench vacant, as it ought not to have been left. The vigilant Irishmen resented this, and shouted repeatedly to Mr. Roberts, "Move to report progress!" This at length he did, the Government only pulling through with a majority of 44. Then Sir Michael explained that he meant nothing disobliging, and the debate resumed its course. Its later incidents were not generally interesting.

The question of a Roman Catholic University for Ireland, which was debated again on Monday has undergone a change of condition since the last debate on it, two years ago. A Royal Commission to inquire into it has been promised, and will begin its work very soon. Mr. Balfour, of course, is an invaluable friend of the scheme, and his courageous and seasoned articles in its favour have not been forgotten. But would Mr. Balfour shelter himself behind the Commission if he found that his friendliness towards the scheme was producing some unfriendliness towards himself? That was the interesting question; and Mr. Dillon made haste to say that the promise of the Commission could not be regarded as any reason for delay. Mr. Roche, one of the "Honest Johns" of the House, the leader of the Clanricade tenantry, who, after the manner of Shakespere, is held by some to have once covertly killed a dear and by others not, opened the debate. Mr. Dillon has a long memory, and he managed to fortify his case against all the arguments which he knew from experience would be used on the other side. If an endowed Mahomedan college at Khartoum, why not a Roman Catholic University in Dublin? No debate on this subject would be complete without the figure of Colonel Saunderson and he appropriately came up immediately after Mr. Dillon. Colonel Saunderson's humour is not deep, but it is a slashing, rollicking, Charles Lever-like sort of fun which carries its way so well that even a platitude in his mouth is adorned with point and force. The Nationalists have a deep, secret liking for this, their hardest-hitting enemy, and he appears to reciprocate the sentiment. The ironical cheers of the Nationalists while he speaks are not so ironical as they are meant to be, for they are honestly enjoying themselves every moment that he is speaking. This is the kind of thing. "You say Trinity College is tainted with Protestantism," says Colonel Saunderson. "Now, just look at the hon. member for Waterford (Mr. J. Redmond)—a hand is held out towards Mr. Redmond's form at the corner of the top bench below the gangway. "He was at Trinity College. Look at him. Has he suffered religiously or morally?" And so on. The arguments are personal, and they all lie on the surface. The disloyalty of Ireland is treated as a final proof of this, and it is never regarded as a symptom. Or again, "What sort of citizen would a Roman Catholic college produce? I can show you. There are 80 specimens.—(Oh, oh.) I didn't say bad specimens—(Oh, oh),—I didn't say "good specimens. I meant the ordinary specimens in this House. Why increase the output of them. "Mr. Morris the eldest son of Lord Morris who was Lord Chief Justice of Ireland made a very remarkable maiden speech in favour of the proposal. He is the only Roman Catholic Unionist in the House. After him came Mr. Balfour, and it was clear at once that he had abated not a single jot of his philosophic approval of the scheme. But even this did not win the day for the new University. Mr. Balfour could not formally support the proposal nor let his followers do so, as he was bound to vote against it in the shape it took, that of an amendment to a Government motion of the day.

In the discussion in Committee on Tuesday on the resolution to raise the income tax to 1s-2d several speakers dealt with the old question of distinguishing between what have been called "earners and owners" in the levying of income tax. Is it right that a man who has inherited Consols, for example, should pay no more on them than a man pays on a corresponding income earned by his own brains and by the sap of his life? Brains and strength are an exhaustible capital. Consols, to speak humanly, are not. Mr. Vicary Gibbs, argued in favour of this distinction. Mr. Bartley did so too; and he was followed by Mr. Fletcher Moulton, an able student of fiscal policy. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach did not encourage the distinction. The motive of his brief remarks was that of his much-approved Budget speech—a very frank scrutiny of an unpleasant picture. "I hope the new taxation," he said, "will turn the thoughts of the country, as it has already turned the thoughts of this House, in the direction of economy." After that Sir William Harcourt waved aside all the minor objections to the income tax. "When economy is practised the income tax will be reduced, and not before." That, after all, is the last word on the subject—and it happened to be the last word of the debate.

The evening discussion contained more than one point of interest. Mr. Evelyn Cecil's motion in favour of counter-subsidies for the East African trade, in order to balance the German steamship subsidies, which are said to have given the whole of the commerce of the country into Teutonic hands, produced an interesting declaration from Mr. Gerald Balfour He was anxious to show that we would not gives indirect subsidies to British adventurers in that quarter of the world. He suggested, however, that we might well furnish a mail subsidy—i.e., payment for services rendered. He declared this to be on all fours with the bargain with Elder, Dempster, and Co. in connection with the promotion of the Jamaica fruit trade. Mr. Cecil naturally withdrew his motion after the revelation of Mr. Gerald Balfour's coming-on mood in the matter. This gave Mr. Keir Hardie about twenty minutes in which to sketch the outlines of a co-operative Commonwealth. He seemed to perform this record feat of constructive idealism with remarkable skill. Mr. Balfour, coming back form dinner, smiled pleasantly on the Speaker, doubtless calculating that things as they were would last his time.

The House on Wednesday was occupied with consideration of the marriage claims of the deceased wives' sister. The bill introduced by Sir Brampton Gordon and pitched in complicated legal terms may be reduced to this—marriage with a deceased wife's sister, to be legalised prospectively and retrospectively but no clergyman to be punished for refusing the rite, of the Church to persons married under the Act. Of course the second clause of this sentence was taken as setting up an intolerable conflict between the Church and the State, and one speaker predicted the fall of the Establishment as the logical conclusion, The arguments in favour of the bill are familiar. The opposition to the Bill came from those representatives of the High Church Party, Lord Hugh Cecil and Earl Percy, the former a devoted High Churchman and the latter a member of that interesting but, small communion, the Catholic Apostolic Church. Lord Hugh Cecil gave almost at once the case of a poor man he knows, "whose sister-in-law has lived for ten years in his house; and this man," said Lord Hugh, "tells me that he positively dreads the passing of this bill. If it were passed he would feel that it was expected of him—" The rest was drowned in the only long and hearty laugh of the whole debate. The humour was obviously unintentional. After that came the gradual and intricate development of the main argument. His point was to reduce the bill to offensiveness by proposing that marriage with a deceased husband's brother and with a deceased's wife's daughter should be legalised. Thus the "invention of an unsymmetrical law," as he called the bill, was to be ridiculed. And this argument was interlaid with illustrations inspired by reading in patristic literature and by the natural mysticism of Lord Hugh's mind, which had its culmination in a final passage of singular beauty. In the end the bill he got a majority of 157 for its second reading. The bill has got further than this point several times before and yet has been killed. One thing should be remembered—it may or may not have its influence,—he who continually voted for the bill as Prince of Wales is now the King.

Yesterday there were 124 questions on the paper, a record number. None of them, perhaps, was of the first importance, but a study of them reveals the fact that by far the greater number had a real bearing on important questions of the hour. Mr. D. A. Thomas asked no less than fifteen cunningly devised questions about the coal tax, in order to entrap the Chancellor. It was a somewhat unequal contest, the coalowner and expert against the financier whose special knowledge has been rapidly acquired. Well might Mr. Flynn cry, "Is the Chancellor always to have such a warm time over the coals"? Then there was Mr. Kearley with ten questions on the sugar tax. Perhaps the Chancellor thought that everyone would be frightened off by the discomforting word "Polarisation." Not so Mr. Kearley, who plagued Sir Michael's improvised information with these searching questions. Well, many divisions are before the Government, and they may be run to the point of death in some of them. Everyone knows that, and that is the consideration which makes Sir Michael seem so bold a man in flouting the great coal deputations.

After questions there was a brief interlude of the annual Army Bill, and then the rest of the evening was spent in Committee of Ways and Means. The tea tax was discussed till nearly midnight, but it would be flattery to say that the debate was valuable. One instructive personal and political incident did enliven the discussion. Mr. Dillon very pointedly rallied the Chancellor on his failure to enforce on the Government his doctrine as to the vital seriousness of the financial situation. "If you thought, as you say you think, and the expenditure went on why did you not resign?" was the pith of Mr. Dillon's analysis of Sir Michael's position. The Chancellor, who shows himself now indifferent, and now again sensitive, to reflections on his conduct in a very grave and unusual emergency, responded directly to this appeal. 'If,' he said in effect, "I spoke to the country, you may imagine that I also spoke to my colleagues." With what effect, and in what terms? is the rejoinder that rises to every lip. It is reserved for Mr. Churchill, a Conservative, to propose a motion on the army scheme which will tap the rising tide of feeling in favour of economy,

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It has been decided to erect a memorial at Edwardesabad to Messes. A. J. Grant and A. H. Gunter, of the Indian Civil Service, late Deputy Commissioners of the Bannu Districts. Both officers were well known and have left many friends on this frontier, and the circumstances of their tragic deaths last year are fresh in the recollection of those who knew them. Mr. Grant joined the service in 1888, and served as Assistant Commissioner at Bannu in 1890 and 1891. He was Political Officer of Wana from 1896 to 1898, and became Deputy Commissioner of Bannu a few months before his sudden death from cholera in July, 1900. Mr. Gunter who came to India in 1891, held the Deputy Commissionership of Bannu from the end of 1897 till a short time before his assassination by a fanatic in the Peshawar District in March, 1900. The form of the memorial will necessarily depend upon the amount of the subscriptions received; but it is intended that it should include a handsome tablet in the Edwardesabad church. Mr. J. G. Lorimer C. S., Dera Ismail Khan, Secretary of the Memorial Committee, will be glad to reply to any communications on the subject of the memorial, and Seth Lakhmi Chand, Banker, Dera Ismail Khan, has kindly agreed to receive all subscriptions, which should be sent to him direct.

THE DRAINAGE OF BOMBAY.

SCHEMES FOR MALABAR HILL AND NORTH OF THE ISLAND.

The Municipal Commissioner has submitted a letter to the Standing Committee in reference to the drainage of Malabar Hill and the villages of Vadalla, Khara, Gowari, and Dharavi in the north of the Island and the purification of the sewage at Love Grove. He states:—

The manner in which these areas are to be drained has now been determined upon and the main features of the scheme, as finally evolved, are sub-joined.

Malabar Hill District.—The original intention was to drain this district on the Shone System at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,71,190. After further consideration it has been decided that to apply the Shone System to the whole of this district would be an unnecessary waste of public monies. After discussion with Mr. Harvey it has been deemed advisable to divide the district into three sub-districts:—No. 1 sub-district, extending from Malabar Point to Mount Pleasant Road and including the Ridge Road. No. 2 sub-district extending along the western foreshore from Mount Nepean Road northwards to Mahalakshmi, and including all the bungalows on the slope on the west side of Pedder Road, Gowalia Tank Road, as far as Kemp & Co.'s shop, and that part of the Ridge from the Malabar Hill Reservoir to Mount Nepean Road; No 3 sub-district, including Walkeshwar Road from the three lamps as far as the Chaupati Level-crosing, and taking in the Chaupati Estate and that area of low land near the Parsi Agiari which cannot be drained into the Gamdevi Road sewer. In No. 2 sub-district the original plan of adopting the Shone System has been adhered to. In No. 1 sub-district a departure is proposed from the lines on which the sewerage of Bombay has hitherto been carried out.

It is known now that sewage, unless under exceedingly exceptional circumstances, can be so purified by a natural bacteriological process as to be absolutely innocuous. This principle it is proposed to apply to No. 2 sub-district, so as to drain this area by means of biological tanks discharging the effluent into the sea. This scheme will involve the construction of a closed Septic tank, having a capacity of one day's flow of sewage, viz., 300,000 gallons. The inside of the tank will be suitably constructed so that it can be sectionally cleaned by means of compartments, and the velocity of the sewage will be reduced to a few feet per hour. When working under ordinary conditions the sewage will flow through the tank so as to obtain the maximum amount of purification and from the Tank on to the Bacteria beds and from thence to the sea. The Bacteria beds will be filled automatically, and the staff required for looking after them will be 2 men. The gas from the Septic tank, which is of value as an illuminant, will be used for lighting the installation at night.

No. 3 sub-district it is proposed to drain by means of small water-motors and pumps which will lift the sewage from a tank sewer situated in Queen's Road and discharge it into the existing sewer in Gamdevi Road. The total cost of this scheme works out as follows:—

No. 1 sub-district	Rs.	3,14,223
,, 2 do.	,,	1,98,647
,, 3 do.	,,	84,421
Total	Rs.	5,97,291

It will be noticed that there are two distinct departures from the system of drainage which has hitherto been adopted for the drainage of Bombay,—(1) being the substitution of biological tanks for the Shone System, and (2) being the employment of small motors for the raising of sewage in sub-district No 3.

THE NORTHERN VILLAGES.

The villages of Vadalla, Khara and Gowari.—The drainage of these villages is a new project, the necessity for the consideration of which has been forced upon the Executive by the increase in the population by the overflow from the more crowded parts of Bombay and the prevalence of plague and the general unhealthiness of the locality. It is proposed to drain these villages by passing the sewage through an open Septic tank and from there on to a sewage farm situated between Antop Hill and the Matunga Leper Asylum. This is the only method which appears feasible. Draining by gravitation to Love Grove on any system is a financial impossibility. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 2,14,120. The population of these villages is 3,879. but for drainage purposes it is taken at 4,000. The houses in the villages are for the most part one-storied and can be better described as huts than houses. House connections under these conditions are undesirable. The only alternative is to erect public latrines on the water-carriage system with public covered bathing places at numerous spots. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining self-cleansing gradients it has been found necessary to propose certain open drains in the scheme. The area of the Sewage Farm will be 16 acres. The Septic tank will have a capacity of one full day's supply of sewage.

The effluent when it leaves this tank will be in a satisfactory condition for its application to land to which it can be applied without nuisance. The Farm it is proposed will have a central road and a cross road to the Tank and quarters will be erected on it for the Superintendent and Malis. The crops proposed to be grown on this Farm will be similar to those on the Matunga Sewage Farm. viz., lucerne, guinea grass, jawar, etc., and all kinds of vegetables.

The sewage to be dealt with will amount to 80,000 gallons per day, and the Septic tank will be of a somewhat different construction to that on the Matunga Sewage Farm. This method of drainage is a new departure. It is therefore desirable that there should be no doubt whatever as to the feasibility of adopting it. The scheme will be a productive one. It is estimated that the establishment charges will come to more than Rs. 10,000 per annum—a charge which, if the results obtained at the Matunga Sewage Farm can be taken as the basis, will be more than covered. by the profits arising from the yield of produce grown on the farm. The return per acre at the Matunga Sewage Farm for 1899-1900 and 1900-1901 was, Rs. 1,149 and 1,571, respectively. Taking the average of the yield per acre as Rs. 1,360 per annum, the return on 16 acres, which is to be the size of the proposed farm, would amount to Rs. 21,760. This result will probably not be attained at once, but if the farm yielded half as good results as are attained at the Matunga Farm, the results will be sufficient to cover the cost of the establishment to be employed.

The drainage of the village of Dharavi:—The present condition of the drainage of this village is very bad and is a continual and serious nuisance which must be most deleterious to health. It comprises 13 out-falls which discharge crude sewage on to the foreshore at any level that is most convenient and the sewage spreads itself along the foreshore and forms large pools. Dharavi is the centre of the tanning industry and as such sewage to be dealt with is almost the offensive of any sewage, being comprised of spent lime. and other chemicals, highly charged with organic matter of animal origin, it cannot be treated bacterially. The drainage of the village by means of a gravitation scheme is difficult, because it lies only a few feet above high water spring tides. Owing to this difficulty of levels it is not feasible to drain Dharavi except by means of open drains, unless some kind of local pumping is resorted to and this is not recommended.

There appear to be only two ways of dealing satisfactorily with this sewage: one by chemical treatment and the other by passing the sewage through precipitating tanks to dispose of the organic matter in suspension, and diluting the effluent with a proportion of clean water. I do not propose the first remedy until the second and the less expensive of the two has been proved to be offensive or ineffectual. It is proposed to collect the sewage at three points, to pass it through precipitating tanks and discharge it from these tanks into the Mahim Creek at a level of 80 T. H. D. The cost of the whole scheme will amount to Rs. 1,22,718. The satisfactory disposal of tannery sewage is one of the most difficult problems in connection with sanitary engineering, and it is essential that as this is the first scheme of its kind to be tried in Bombay some eminent Engineer should be consulted.

Purification of Sewage at Love Grove.—It will be in remembrance that on the subject of the purification of the sewage discharged at the outfall at Love Grove, the late Mr. W. Santo Crimp's advice was taken, and in his report on that subject, he suggests that the deodorization of the sewage by means of Permanganate of Potash should be tried. In accordance with that advice, I have obtained further particulars from Mr. Santo Crimp who forwarded to me the prices then current in London, From those prices the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, Special Branch, has worked out the cost which comes to Rs. 74,200 per annum. This is financially prohibitive. and an expenditure such as that means a capitalized amount of over 18 lakhs of Rupees. The same may be said to apply to treating the sewage with electrolisis. Here the annual cost comes to Rs. 47,000 and with an initial cost to a capitalized amount of over Rs. 15,00,000.

We have then the final proposal of Mr. Santo Crimp which was to extend the present outfall sewer to Worli point and make it also available for the storage of sewage from the northern part of the Island when that is drained and to discharge the sewage at Love Grove only on the flowing tide, and at Worli, only on the ebb-tide. This work would cost Rs. 7,04,543 and it appears to be the most economical of all. But, before the matter is finally decided, I should like to ascertain whether or not any other kind of chemical treatment of the sewage will be more economical. The total expenditure involved in all these schemes is Rs. 16,38,672.

EXPERT ADVICE NECESSARY.

Apart from the consideration of the heavy outlay involved, there are connected with these schemes many technical questions which are being for the first time formulated in connection with the disposal of sewage in Bombay. I have no doubt as to the feasibility of the schemes proposed by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, Special Branch, but I think it necessary where methods entirely different from those we have hitherto followed, and which, as far as I am aware, have not been to a very considerable extent adopted in India for the disposal of sewage, are for the first time to be tried, the advice of some eminent firm of Engineers in England should be obtained on the schemes as formulated. On this point I believe Mr. Harvey was in full accord with my opinion. The points on which, I think, advice should be taken are the following:—Malabar Hill Scheme.—(1) General construction of the Septic tank and bacteria beds. (2) The best kind of alternating gear for the automatic filling of the bacteria beds. (3) The most efficient kind of motor for raising the sewage on the Chowpati Estate. The drainage of the village of Wadala, Khara, and Gowari—(4) General design of the Septic tank. The Drainage of Dharavi—(5) Whether the tannery sewage can be disposed of without nuisance by means of the tanks proposed? (6) Whether the addition of clean water is necessary, and if so, in what proportion? (7) Whether any kind of chemical treatment would be preferable to the proposals as now formulated, and if so, what kind, and with full information as to cost of chemicals and upkeep? Purification of Sewage at Love Grove.—(8) Whether any kind of chemical treatment can be proposed at a less cost than the capitalized amount of Rs. 7,00,000, which is the cost of the extension of the Love Grove Sewer, and if so, what?

These points appear to me to be those on which some kind of advice or confirmation is desirable before the schemes which have been prepared by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, Special Branch, are passed by the Corporation. In order to arrive at a definite conclusion, correspondence with the firm of Engineers elected to advice would be necessary. But where so many points and counter points are involved, correspondence would not only be unsatisfactory but would tend to unnecessary delayin the final approval of the Corporation to the schemes. The cost of such advice. if given by letter, would be very considerable, as references and cross references would be numerous. Taking these facts into consideration, Mr. Harvey suggested that the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, Special Branch, Mr. James should be deputed to England with all necessary plans, estimates, and papers to consult the firm of Engineers, Messrs. John Taylor Sons and Santo Crimp. The Corporation are doubtless aware of the sad death of Mr. Santo Crimp, but the surviving partner of this firm dealing with drainage matters, Mr. Midgely Taylor, is quite capable of giving us the advice we require, as he is not only an Engieer of wide experience in drainage matters, but being a clever chemist, his advice in regard to the purification of sewage at Love Grove and the chemical treatment of sewage would be up to date and reliable. It is estimated that if Mr. James be deputed to England the fee that would be charged by Messrs, John Taylor Sons and Santo Crimp will not exceed 150 guineas. Seeing that they will have to advice on 4 separate schemes this fee cannot be deemed excessive. Advice by correspondence, while not so satisfactory, would probably tend to increase the fee to be charged. On all these grounds Mr. Harvey thought it imperative, and I agree with him, that Mr. James should be deputed to England. Mr. James has applied for one month's privilege leave, which is due to him, from such date in June as he could be spared. It is proposed to extend this leave under article 104 of the Civil Service Regulations, for one month and twenty days. Mr. James will pay his own passage and will, for the period of his privilege leave in the ordinary course, get full pay and for the one month and twenty days—Deputation Leave—half pay only. The cost to the Corporation will therefore be:—

Estimated fee to Messrs. John Taylor Sons and Santo Crimp (150 guineas)	Rs.	2,360
Half pay to Mr. James for one month and twenty days	,,	1,026
Charge allowance to the Deputy executive Engineer, Drainage, Ordinary Branch, for 1 month and 20 days	,,	205
Total	Rs.	3,591

Saving to accrue in consequence of Mr. James being on deputation leave will be Rs. 2,052.

The net cost to the Corporation might therefore, be put at Rs. 1,540.

Considering the large sum to be expended on the schemes under consideration, the technical character of the advice to be obtained and the benefits accruing from the revised method of drainage now suggested, I do not think that the Corporation will consider either the deputation unnecessary or the outlay involved in the deputation otherwise than very moderate. Acting on the lines which Mr. Harvey approved I have therefore the honour to request the sanction of the Corporation to Mr. James's deputation to England and to the cost involved, namely, Rs. 1,550 being met for the present as an advance from the Surplus Loan Balances pending subsequent adjustment against either savings on Loans or against fresh Loans to be raised.

THE "DIARY" OF SIR M. E. GRANT DUFF.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The question of Disraeli's motive in attacking Sir Robert Peel has often been discussed, and there is a contribution to it here which should close the controversy:—

"Have I ever recorded the history of Disraeli's not getting office in 1841, as told me by the last Lord Houghton? He said that, when it became pretty clear that the Melbourne Government was going to pieces the present Lord Cottesloe, who was then Opposition Whip in the House of Commons, said to him: 'Milnes, it is very evident that we are coming in. You know the young men much better then I do. Whom ought we to bring forward?'

"'Undoubtedly, George Smythe,' was the reply, 'but above all, Disraeli.'

"'Well, so I think,' rejoined the other, 'and so does Sir Robert; but the fact is, that Lord Stanley detests him to such a degree, that he would not form a part of any combination in which Disraeli was included, in however humble a position.'

"Disraeli's real motives in his onslaught upon Peel were frankly explained by the best authority near the end of his days. Finding himself sitting next Mrs. Stonor at dinner, he said to her, 'I am afraid it is disagreeable to you to be brought into such close relations with one who attacked your father so fiercely; but it was such a fine opportunity for a young man!" Later in the same conversation, he said, 'You have seen a little dog barking at a big dog. I was that little dog!'"

The following anecdote throws a light upon the causes of the Franco-Prussian War, which is not admitted into the official histories of that event:—

"Dined at Grillion's—Lord Kimberley in the chair. He gave an interesting account of a conversation which he had with the King of Prussia, afterwards the Emperor William, when he was sent on a special mission to Denmark in 1834. He took Berlin on his way, and in fulfilment of his instructions painted in the gloomiest colours what was likely to happen in Europe if Prussia went to war with her neighbour.

"I know it all, said the King, who was in a great state of agitation; 'but if I were to draw back now there would be'—pointing, as he spoke, out of the window and repeating the phrase more than once—a revolution in these streets! a revolution in these streets!'"

We conclude with a passage giving an interesting sidelight upon a dismissal of Prince Bismarck in 1890:—

"Yesterday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Dale arrived, ... Her husband, a great authority on the iron trade, was sent over with other persons to the Labour Conference, which took place at Berlin some months ago. The English delegates arrived on a Saturday night, and found that they were invited to dine the next evening with Prince Bismarck. They accepted the invitation. Soon after they had adjourned to the drawing-room, a servant came up and said something to the Prince, who left the room and did not return. As it was getting late, they consulted Count Herbert as to whether they ought to go. 'I will ask my father,' he replied,' and let you know.' Again there was a considerable delay. When the Count returned, he said, 'If you will come with me, you will pass through the room in which my father is, and will be able to take leave of him.' They followed, and found, in an apartment through which they were led, two gentlemen in uniform. These were the Aides de Camp of the Emperor, who had come to remind the Chancellor that he had not sent to his sovereign the resignation which he had promised, When Mr. Dale saw Count Herbert lately in London, he said. "It was an interesting evening for our family, that on which you dined with us—the evening of my father's dismissal.'"

The handsome castellated tower erected on the island of Mull, at a cost of over £800, in memory of the late William Black, and as a beacon-light for the guidance of mariners, has just been completed. The light is 45ft. above high water, and visible about twelve nautical miles in clear weather.

Dr. Theodor Berndt, of Wiesbaden, is said to have invented "electric eyeglasses," which restore dimmed or darkened vision by causing an electric current to flow through the eye nerves of the patient.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DISTRESS IN NORTH ARCOT.

Mr. Campbell, reporting recently on the state of the season in North Arcot, remarks:—The condition of no tract in the District can be said to be altogether satisfactory. The prospects are, however, not of so threatening a nature in Polur Taluq, Arni division, Gudiyattam and Vellore Taluqs, Kangundi and Kalahastri divisions, in the greater part of Wandiwash, Arcot, Chandragiri and Palmaner Taluqs and of the Karventnagar zemindari, and also in the southern and eastern parts of Walajah and the western half of Chittoor. Elsewhere matters are worse and there is, I think, actual distress in the following two tracts:—

(1) A tract consisting of portions of the Walajah Taluq, of the Tirutani division of the Karvetnagar zemindari and of the Chittoor Taluq described below—(i) that part of Walaja Taluq lying north of the Madras Railway line and to about three miles south as far as Arkonam; (ii) the Vellimalai firka of Chitoor Taluq lying immediately west of the above tract; (iii) the southern fringe of Tirutani division lying immediately north of the Walajah Taluq.

(2) The second tract consisting of—(i) portions of Samireddipallee firka east of the South Indian Railway line and of the Puthalput firka on the west of the said railway line, *i.e.*, the northern part of Chittoor Taluq; (ii) the Pakala firka of Chandaragiri Taluq adjoining the above tract on the north.

The poorer people in the above tracts have not been earning sufficient wages for some months past. I infer "this" from the fact that they have largely been-resorting to famine foods and have not been sparing even the aloes growing in the railway fences. The increased mortality, is doubtless accounted for to a great extent by cholera, but it is to be feared (as observed by Mr. Stokes, the Head Assistant Collector) that the victims were to some extent predisposed to the said disease by partaking of unwholesome foods like the heart of the aloe and date shoots. Continued high prices and a prolonged agricultural depression have nearly exhausted the resources of the bulk of the ryot population and dried up the sources of the private charity. Beggars have been congregating in the larger towns and the scanty ragi gruel worth only three pies a day offered at the kitchens opened by the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund Committee has sufficed to draw a considerable number of children and old and infirm people to some distance from their homes. Emigration has been very brisk. These, however, represent only the registered emigrations to Natal and Mauritius. The unregistered emigration to the Kolar Gold Field and elsewhere must be many times more. This is in one way evidenced by the recent census which has resulted in a decrease in population of 7·7 per cent. in Walajah and of 3 per cent. in Chandragiri Taluq, while the increase in Chittoor has been only 4 per cent. The increase in crime in the affected tracts is another noteworthy feature leading to the same conclusion. I should have proposed relief measures at least a couple of months ago, but the harvests intervened and I did not think it necessary to take any action while they lasted. The harvest are now practically over and the hot weather, which implies the minimum of demand for field labour, has now set in, I consider that it is high time that the existence of distress in the above-mentioned tracts should be tested in the proper way. There are some more tracts in respect of which similar action may have to be taken in the near future, e.g., the northern part of Palmaner Taluq and the North-east of Punganuru division; but things are not yet so bad there and I should like to see the result of the test that is proposed to be applied to the above-mentioned two tracts before trying test works elsewhere. I have asked the Divisional officers to keep a careful watch over the localities above-mentioned, and I shall address the Board separately regarding them when the need for action arises.

I now propose to have a suitable test work started in each of the two worst affected tracts mentioned above. They will be comparatively small works (repairs to tanks) costing between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,000 each, so that if they fail as test works, they may be afterwards continued and completed as ordinary works. One of them is the repairing of the Munnal Chitteri and its supply channel (estimate Rs. 2,370). This will be in a fairly central position as regards the first-mentioned tract, and will give employment to about 300 to 400 men for a period of 2 to 3 months. I have asked the Executive Engineer to select a similar work for tract No. II. Both the works will be commenced immediately after Easter, i.e., about the 10th of April. They will be carried out by Public Works Department agency under strict test conditions on the intermediate piece-work system. I am submitting an application direct to Government in the Financial Department for the sanction of a grant of Rs. 750 for expenditure on the above two works during the month of April, and I trust that the Board will approve of my action. I have arranged in the Local Fund Department for certain road repairs being carried out departmentally in the less affected areas. I intend also to devote as much money as the District Board can spare to the improvement of water-supply in villages. I am moreover, asking the Divisional officers to arrange to carry out some of the earthwork estimates of minor irrigation works sanctioned for the coming official year either departmentally or on a modified contract system as laid down in Article 16 of the Famine Code. This will, I believe, meet all requirements in those localities during the current hot weather. I shall, of course see that no ordinary works of any description are allowed to be opened in the neighbourhood of the two test works while the latter continue. I may say, in conclusion, that I have consulted the Famine Commissioner, Mr. Atkinson, before submitting these proposals and that they are in accordance with his views.

AN OBSCENE UNIVERSITY TEXT.

If the Syndicate and Senate of the University of Madras were less frequently absorbed in interminable academical discussions regarding the statistical and pedagogical features of the University Examinations, they might have more leisure for looking into the character of the text-books prescribed. From two distinct sources lately we have had our attention drawn to the disgusting material contained in the University's Canarese text-books, especially in the selections from Jaimini Bharata, some of the chapters of which, as one of our correspondents puts it, "bristles with grossly sensual stanzas." These prescribed texts, he remarks, "are placed in the hands of students just passing through their teens." Chapters of the "Jaimini" are prescribed for the F. A. students of this year, which 18th chapters, and especially the 18th contain passages of the most obscene nature. Our correspondent adds:—"The 19th chapter, which is really good (on account of the tragic interest attached to the fate of the saintly Seeta), in which nothing of this kind is to be found, is prescribed neither for this year nor the next. And instead of prescribing the 19th and 20th chapters for the students of 1902, preference is given to two previous chapters in which more passages of this sort are to be found than in any other. Again out of some 200 stanzas from another text (prescribed for the years 1901-2) about 80 are full to the brim of this hurtful stuff. There are about 10 or 12 more which to all appearances are quite harmless, but which have some hidden meaning in them, by explaining which the Pundit surprises his students. Why a book of this sort is prescribed for both years is a mystery. To get an idea of what this book contains, only refer to the Introduction, wherein is to be found a passage which is simply revolting to persons of decent feeling." Of late years, we have heard a deal about the absence of "moral text-books" in our Indian Schools and Colleges: but apparently a great deal more might be said about the presence of "immoral text-books."—*Mail.*

MICA MINING IN MADRAS.

Those concerned in mica mining in Madras Presidency will be interested to learn that a new rule has been introduced regarding the payment of royalty by pattadars. The following proviso has been inserted at the end of the second stipulation in the form of agreement for mining in patta lands printed in G. O., No. 83, Revenue, dated the 2nd February, 1900:—

Proviso.—Provided that the pattadar shall abide by the rules prescribed by Government from time to time as to (1) the basis on which royalty on mica and other minerals leviable from lessees of lands in which the State has full mineral rights should be calculated, (2) the manner in which and the intervals at which such royalty should be paid to Government, and (3) the conditions subject to which such lessees are to remove the minerals won from the mines.

Having regard to the fact it is necessary that the pattadar also should like the lessee of a State mica mine, abide by the conditions regarding removal of consignments specified in Rule 20 (vi) of the mica mining rules, the Board of Revenue has now made the necessary addition to the proviso originally proposed.

With reference to a remark in a Report from the Collector of Nellore that "Rule 14 of the mica mining rules does not distinctly prescribe the times of payment as the proviso seems to imply, the Board observes that it may be inferred from this Rule, read with Rule 23, that the royalty should be paid at the time of the removal of each consignment from the mine except in cases where security is deposited. The question, however, of the abolition of the existing system of permitting consignments to be removed on deposit of security and granting refunds of royalty on production of broker's certificates is now engaging the Board's attention, and the Rules and forms in Board's Proceedings, No. 45, dated the 15th March, 1900, will be amended with reference to the orders which may ultim[illegible] be passed by Government on the subject.

THE PRINCE'S GOING.

"It would be just an evening like this, they tell me, that the Prince, with his two or three companions, went up the glen on his last wanderings away from us for good and all. The sky hadn't a cloud on it, and the sun was edging the sea. He met Callum Beg down here—it's Callum's great-grandson Seumas who had it from his grandfather, that's good at the tale! —and Callum showed him the little path (it's a sheep-track now) that the soldiers wouldn't be knowing, up to the big rock on the brae face there and along among the brackens and that bunch of birches, and through the boulders and then over the ridge at the Place of Partings, where you pass from sight into the wide strath. And Callum, never letting on for fear the soldiers would be watching our little hero make his way up there, and glad to help. though the tears were at his heart for the plight of the Prince. He seemed only a laddie, Callum used to say, and he had a simple, kind, happy sort of way, too, that to see him off was like losing a boon companion. And up they crept—be sure they were sorry to leave our bonny glen and the sea—crawling from stone to stone, and, just where the land begins to dip, the Prince rested a minute—the mark of his knee is there yet and gave a wave of his bonnet and went down on the other side. And that was the last sight of him here."

A deep silence was in the glen, and Angus's voice, as he related to me the going of Prince Charlie, whose place in many a Highland heart is still warm, had a note of tender pathos. His blue eyes were full of the scene: at that moment "the sight" was on him And, the pity of it all, the tragedy it held for my poor country folk so filled me that I too had the picture of that going before my eyes.

I felt the thrill of those bold, wild days; and then I was bowed under the load of defeat. It was I who showed the Prince the way and rested on a boulder to see him out of view. My ear was intent on the listening quiet of the evening, unbroken save by the sharp, weary cry of a home going bird. The sun was ablaze on the still sea and the dreaming mountains. In dread I held my breath lest the rustle of the men among the brackens should echo through the miles of silence and stir the watchful redcoats.

It was easy work for the fugitives used to the hills and hard with toiling nights and days, and quietly they crept along. Crouching figures rose, like silhouettes, at the Place of Partings. One, the Prince himself, lingered a moment to look back upon the scene that was a symbol of his own life. I was there, it seemed, for those to whom he had brought death and desolation, and the sinking sun, so finely resplendent, was for the last flash of his once high hopes.

A moment he lingered, thinking; the next, he waved a timid bonnet—farewell with a poignant smile?—and disappeared behind the ridge. And just then, too, the sun went down and a shivering twilight shadow rushed up the mills, and the wan pale sky turned a chily grey.

I felt as if I had seen the deaths of Hope and a son of Hope.

I. M.

HUNTING: AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

The period of the year has now arrived at which the annual meetings of hunts are held, and a change or retention of masters very often turns upon financial matters. In hunting, as in other sports and pastimes, expenses have increased enormously. The angler of a century ago would have opened wide his eyes were he asked the sum by way of rent which a salmon river now commands; the shooting man would scarcely have dreamed of renting a moor, forest, or manor at to-day's prices; while the people welcomed polo to England as a new form of amusement would indeed have stared had they been told that the time would come when a polo pony would be knocked down at auction for nearly £800. Hunting expenses, too, have increased; not only those to which the followers of hounds put themselves for their own comfort and convenience, but those of hunting a country, and which a master has to carefully consider before he accepts office. The primitively kept establishments which heretofore sufficed for sport would no longer find favour with the modern hunting man, who, without reference to what the master might be called upon to pay, would put forward the slenderness of the establishment as a valid reason why he need not give more than a nominal sum to the maintenance of the hunt. Nowadays, hounds must be of the best; the huntsman and at least the first whipper-in must have two horses a day; the staff must be well turned out; keepers require to be well paid for so far going against their nature as to preserve foxes and doing the stopping; arrangements have to be made for taking down and replacing wire; while to save foxes from an untimely death poultry bills have to be settled on a liberal scale, and other damage has to be made good.

Hunt subscriptions have always been and ever will be a difficulty, and every attempt to adjust contributions have more or less failed. A donation of £10 a horse is not really much to ask a man to pay, yet its exaction would mean that the poor man who might live in two cheap rooms and own a couple of £25 horses would be on the same footing as the man who lived in a mansion and possessed two 400-guinea hunters. Any attempt to adjust the subscription according to the number of days a man hunts would equally fail to work satisfactorily, for whereas a poor man might by the exercise of judgment and good stable management get one horse out on two or three days a week, another would deem himself underhorsed unless he had five or six at his disposal for the same amount of hunting. It is, however, by no means improbable that, having regard to the growth of hunting expenses and the difficulty which some masters experience in obtaining a satisfactory guarantee, fewer hounds will be used and shorter hours will be observed in the field, with the result that second horses will not be required. This is one of the matters with which masters of the future will probably find themselves confronted.—"The Field."

DRAWINGS "UNDER OCCULT INFLUENCE."

A curious collection of drawings is now on view in Paris. The drawngs (says Dalziel) number 322, and are shown by Fernand Desmoulins, the engraver. He declares that they are all the outcome of occult influence. His account of the matter is that up to last June the question of spiritualism did not attract him. He was present in June last at a friend's house where a spiritualist seance was held, and afterwards he became conscious of a curious sensation which he describes as a "graphic influence." He could only obtain relief by sitting in front of a sheet of paper with a pencil in his hand, when he found that his hand moved rapidly and erratically over the paper, drawing the pictures he now exhibits. Sometimes in the dark, sometimes upside down and backwards, and always in ignorance of what he was drawing, M. Desmoulins declares the pictures to have been produced. With some of the subjects he is positively displeased, and the signatures put to each work by the same automatic method M. Desmoulins regards with undisguised irreverence. He does not understand or accept spiritualistic theories, but shows his pictures as a curious outcome of an influence he does not understand, but he hopes someone will be able to explain it satisfactorily.

THE KING AND ROYAL RESIDENCES.

The King and Queen are spending a very quiet time at Sandringham. His Majesty will receive further addresses at St. James's Palace on the 3rd prox., including the Catholic deputation.

An Exchange Company's message from Colwyn Bay says that Mr. Walter Jones, agent to the Glynllifon estate, officially denies the statement that the King has purchased Glynllifon Park as a Royal residence in Wales.

Regarding the report that a Royal residence is to be established in Ireland, the "Irish Field" says:—"We have excellent authority for the statement that the King does intend to establish a Royal residence in Ireland. Situations and plans are now under consideration. The Royal residence will be surrounded by an estate, and it is contemplated to use this as an auxiliary stud farm, for which some of the mares will be sent from Sandringham. Should nothing unforeseen occur in the meantime, his Excellency Earl Cadogan will remain Viceroy until the Royal residence has been established, and it is not impossible that he may be the last Viceroy of Ireland."

EDUCATION FOR THE ARMY.

A WAR OFFICE COMMITTEE.

The Secretary of State for War has appointed a committee to consider the education of candidates for commissions in the army, and the system of training at Woolwich and Sandhurst, and to report whether any changes are desirable in the present methods of entrance into the army.

The following will form the committee:—The Right Hon. A. Akers-Douglas, M.P. (chairman); the Rev. Dr. Warre, Headmaster of Eton; Mr. F. W. Walker, High Master of St. Paul's School, Hammersmith; Colonel Jelf, C.M.G., Royal Engineers; Lieutenant-Colonel Hammersley, Lancashire Fusiliers Captain Lee, M.P., late Professor of Strategy and Tactics, Royal Military College, Canada and Captain W. E. Cairnes, Royal Irish Fusiliers (secretary).

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

The King has sent as a memento a fine bracelet to his mother's old friend and Mistress of the Robes, Elizabeth, Duchess of Wellington. Fifty years ago the Duchess, then Marchioness of Douro, filled a large place in English high life. She was a woman of conspicuous beauty, and the idea, generally prevailed that she was not well treated by her decidedly peculiar husband, whilst, on the other hand, she received the most fatherly attentions from the Great Duke, in whose company she often appeared in public, and who, it was averred, thus made up for the neglect he in turn had shown to his own wife. There was published about that time an engraving, still occasionally to be seen in print shops, of the Duke and his daughter-in-law on horseback on the field of Waterloo, his Grace acting as cicerone and describing the memorable day. The Duchess, who had no issue, has long resided in great retirement, and is now very aged.

The authorship of the article on Queen Victoria in the current "Quarterly" is being kept a closer secret than is usual in the case of its companions in sheets. The anonymity is usually an open one. But the source of the "Englishwoman's Love Letters" is not more jealously guarded than that of this article—remarkable for its moderation, or, rather, for the absence of any extravagance. Mr. Murray is becoming expert in these mysteries. Meanwhile, there is the crop of rumours. One of these attributes to the editor of the "Quarterly" the wording of the article, from facts supplied by a very great lady indeed. The name of a lady of the late Queen's Court is also mentioned, in association with that of a well-known man of letters.

Is there to be a rehabilitation of Backstairs? One hopes as much, now that Mr. Francis Orchard, one of the Pages of the Backstairs in his Majesty's Household, has been presented with the Victorian medal. Backstairs influence has obviously obtained it for him. But why should the frontstairs have a monopoly? The prejudice is historic by now, and dates from the days when Father Hudleston was smuggled up the Queen's private staircase to receive Charles II into the Roman Catholic Church on his deathbed.

The statement made as to the intorduction of an allusion to the Accession Oath in the address to be presented to the King by the Roman Catholics is not in the least degree probable. Certainly, no such reference occurs in the draft text of the address as it now stands; and were it to be inserted, the King's advisers to whom the terms must be submitted, would be the first to demur. Obviously, an allusion of the kind made by Cardinal Vaughan would force the King to unburden his own mind—a most unlikely process under the cirumstances and perhaps even an unconstitutional one.

The estate of Marble Hill, Twickenham, is to pass into the builders' hands for the erection of villas. The house was built by George II for Mrs. Henrietta Howard, afterwards Countess of Suffolk. She was Pope's "Chloe." Swift mentions that Pope was contriver of the gardens and himself chief butler and keeper of the ice-house. All the wits and poets of that day visited he Marble Hill to pay court to Mrs. Howard who possessed great influence; to her Gay always looked for that appointment which was to make him happy, but it never came. Readers of Swift will have recalled to their memories his "Pastoral Dialogue between Marble Hill and Richmond Lodge," written after the death of the King. At a later date the house was occupied by Mrs. Fitzherbert who had been privately married to the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV. Here also at one time resided the Marquis of Wellesley, brother of the Duke of Wellington.

London has a distinct concern with the unveiling by the Marquis of Londonderry, at Bath, of tablets to the memory of Ralph Allen and John Palmer. It is curious that both these postal reformers hailed from that Somersetshire resort. Allen's work began in 1720, when he perceived the need of cross country services to supplement those on the great post roads. Until that year, letters between neighbouring towns travelled by strange routes, a letter from Cheltenham to Birmingham being brought to London by one post-road, and sent back to the Midlands by another. Allen propounded a big scheme of inter-communication, and took over its management at a rental of £6,000 a year. He made half a million out of his contract, and spent his money well. He was the intimate friend of Fielding, and part-original of Allworthy in "Tom Jones."

Sixty years later John Palmer "arrived." As a theatrical manager at Bath, he had been irritated by the difficulty of communicating with London when he wanted a star actor in a hurry. He saw his mission, and, after collecting facts, made his proposals for a rapid service of mailcoaches. By this time the Post Office's shell had thickened considerably and Palmer had much ado to secure attention. But on Aug. 8, 1784, his system was inaugurated, and Bristol started out of bed in astonishment at eleven o'clock that night to hear the rumbling of a mailcoach, which had left London at eight that morning. Palmer's total reward seems to have been £50,000—a tenth of Allen's.

The Wills family of Bristol has absorbed two baronetcies and a Knight Commandership of the Bath within a decade, probably a record in the distribution of dignities. Sir William Henry Wills, who remained faithful to Gladstonian Liberalism, received his honour in 1893, no doubt as a consolation for political sacrifices. He retired from Parliament at the last election, and when he is not engaged in his favourite pastime of yachting lives quietly at the beautiful house he has erected near Ramsgate. His cousin, Sir Frederick Wills, who became a Unionist, was made a baronet by Lord Salisbury and entered public life as Sir William Henry retired, having been chosen one of the Members for Bristol at the last election. It is Sir Frederick's daughter whose engagement is announced to Sir Percy Douglas-Hamilton, heir-presumptive of the Duke of Hamilton.

Sir Edward Payson Wills, K.C.B., brother of Sir Frederic, received his dignity in consequence of his association with and contribution to the Bristol Convalescent Home, the Jubilee Memorial of the commercial capital of the West. The occasion of the opening of this Home was practically the last appearance in pageantry of state of her late Majesty, who added a touch of mediæval picturesqueness by administering the accolade to the Lord Mayor as she sat in her carriage in front of the Council House. Should each of these members of the large and wealthy Wills family choose to dwell in splendour, there would be Three Castles; and the honours that have descended on it prove that the pipe of peace hath her victories no less renowned than war.

Recent references to the two corps show that there is some confusion in the popular mind between "the Cameronians" and the "Cameron Highlanders," but these regiments are quite distinct. The former is a Lowland regiment wearing the trews, the latter a Highland corps sporting the kilt—the old 79th, which until lately, was the only one battalion regiment in the Army, though now it has two. As its name implies, it was raised by a Cameron chief, whose tartan it still wears. "Cameronians," on the other hand—the only 26th, to which is now linked the 90th or "Perthshire Greybreaks," forming together the "Scottish Rifles"—were named after the Lowlander Richard Cameron, a prominent Covenanter, and it is owing to the fact that Cameron's men assisted at their conventicles under arms that their modern successors enjoy the privilege exercised by no other regiment in the British Army, of attending divine service with their rifles. In India, of course, all our regiments have done this ever since the Mutiny.

Dr. William Collingridge, the newly-appointed Medical Officer of Health of the City of London, is a son of Mr. Collingridge of Enfield, and the "City Press." From St. Bartholomew's Hospital he went to Christ's College, Cambridge, and thence to the front during the Turco-Servian war, where he did excellent work in organising the hospitals, and was decorated by King Milan. For the past twenty years it has been his duty—a duty which he has splendidly carried out—to keep goal as it were against the cholera, plague, and other physical horrors. As Medical Officer of the Port of London he has had to cover the river from Teddington to the Nore, and London owes him a heavy debt for its immunity from serious epidemics.

For fifteen years Mr Edward Terry has been silent under an unmerited reproach. He has spoken out at last. At a dinner party the other evening, he declared that he had never been a churchwarden, he had never committed that offence, although for all these years it had been alleged against him. The fact is, of course, that Mr. Terry translated and adapted from the German a farce called "The Churchwarden." He took in it the part of Daniel Chuffy, a fussy, fidgetty, muddled parochial-official. Hence the accusation which we have now pleasure in refuting.

WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. JOHN MURRAY will shortly publish the long-announced Life and Letters of Gilbert White of Selborne, written and edited by his great-grand nephew Mr. Rashleigh Holt-White. This will be the first complete account of the facts and circumstances of the great naturalist's life and surroundings, and though the author's relationship with him is somewhat distant he has succeeded in getting access to many documents which throw new light on his ancestor's career. The work will be issued in two demy octavo volumes and will of course be fully illustrated.

Another book relating to William Pitt will be published by Messrs Putnam. This has been written by Mr. Walford Davis Green, M.P., who considers that Chatham dying in the midst of the Civil War he had tried to avert, is the last of those great men whom England and America can both claim. "To both States," "he says," he rendered signal service and not the least part of that service is the memory of a nature moulded in the very form of honour, an eloquence never suborned to mean causes, a lover of his nation, who immeasurably strengthened her power and elevated the ideals of her public life."

Two more books on the war are about to appear, "Side-lights on the March," which Mr. John Murray will publish, is the work of an American journalist, Mr. H. F. Mackern, who accompanied the troops on the march to Pretoria. He is an expert photographer, and the volume will be illustrated with sixty of his pictures. The other volume is called "Derwent's Horse," and is written by Mr. Victor Rousseau, who threw up his post on a South African journal in order to join a troop of Irregular Horse. This will be issued by Messrs. Methuen.

A review of modern belief in the occult has been written by Mr. Joseph Jastrow, professor of psychology in the University of Wisconsin, who entitles it "Fact and Fable in Psychology." The volume, which will be published by Messrs. Macmillan, shows the light which psychology throws first on the power of deceiving others, then on the power of self-deception, and there follows a historical study of hypnotism, mesmerism, &c. Theosophy, Christian Science, and Spiritualism are also referred to by Professor Jastrow.

Not many volumes of poerty will be published this season, and the majority are coming from the houses in Vigo-street. Mr. John Lane is preparing for early issue a collection of verses by Mr. Stephen Gwynn, entitled "The Queen's Chronicler." Mr. Elkin Mathews is about to publish a book modestly called Poems, by Mr. C. J. W. Farwell, a son of the judge, and a little volume styled The Songs of Lucilla. Messrs. Bell are to issue a volume of poems dealing with animal life, written by Mr. Henry Salt, the well-known leader of the Humanitarian League.

Booksellers will soon be deluged with sixpenny editions of modern novels. My Lady Nicotme will be published in this form in the autumn. Early next month Trilby, The Orange Girl, Far from the Madding Crowd, The Reds of the Midi, and Botole's Baby, are to be issued at this price. Messrs. F. V. White are "subscribing" a sixpenny edition of Hume Nisbets's The Black Drop, a novel that was published some fifteen years ago.

Various choice samples of book-binding will be shown at the Glasgow Exhibition, and among the firms sending specimens of their work will be the Oxford University Press. It is curious to note that the first work printed at Oxford was the treatise of Tyrannus on the Apostles' Creed, and bears the date December 17, mcccclxviii. If these figures are correct the claim that Caxton printed the first book in England in 1477 at his press in Westminster cannot be upheld, but it is charitably supposed that a printer omitted an "x" in the date. In 1695 the Oxford press published the Lord's Prayer in nineteen different languages in a single volume. The first Bible printed on Oxford India paper was issued in 1875, thirty-four years after a sample of the paper had been introduced into England from the Far East.

Mr. E. Marston is famous both as publisher and as angler. His firm are now about to issue his latest work, entitled Sketches of Booksellers of Other Days. There are eight persons dealt with, namely Jacob Tonson, Thomas Guy, John Dunton, Samuel Richardson, Thomas Gent, Alice Guy (who became Mrs. Gent), William Hutton, and James Lackington, and preceding each of the chatty sketches there will be a portrait of the bookseller referred to. The volume is to be well printed, and is dedicated "To the Booksellers of To-day."

There was a suggestion that the memorial to Queen Victoria should include monuments of the great men of her reign. We shall soon be able to read about the Hall of Fame for Great Americans—the title of a volume to be published by Messrs. Putnam—for Mr. Henry Mitchell McCrachen, the chairman of the New York University Senate, has written a statement of its origin and constitution. Everyone knows of the Hall of Statuary in Washington, to which each State is invited to contribute two statues of eminent citizens. Here however, every memorial with one exception represents the holder of some public office either military or civil,

In the Hall of Fame in New York University there has been no such limitation. The committee have tried to emphasise the fact that greatness may be attained in many walks of life. The board of electors consisted of twenty five presidents of universities and colleges, twenty-six professors of history and scientists, twenty-six publicists, editors and authors, and twentythree Supreme Court judges, and these have found twenty-nine men worthy the honour. The list is headed by George Washington, and includes Abraham Lincoln Daniel Webster Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Emerson, Longfellow, Washington Irving, Henry Clay, Nathaniel Hawthorne Eli Whitney, Henry W. Beecher, and W. E. Channing,

Mr. Hall Caine's new novel, The Eternal City, will not be published until August. Messrs. Chatto and Windus will issue Mr. Fred Whishaw's new book, A Forbidden Name, on May 16. A Sore Temptation is the title of a novel by Mr. John K. Leys, to be published next week by Messrs. Chatto and Windus. Messrs. Macmillan are about to publish Robert Annys, by Annis M. Meyer. The story deals with life in England in the fourteenth century. Mr. Allen McAulay's Black Mary will be issued by Mr. Fisher Unwin next week.

Mr, Vincent T. Marche has written for Messre. Macmillan two books of object lessons for rural schools, in accordance with the suggestions in the Board of Education's circular twelve months ago. Some selections from the works of Jacob Bohme will be published shortly by Messrs. Methuen, under the title of Supersensual Life, edited with a preface by Mr. Bernard Holland. Professor Kuno Francke's History of German Literature, though well-known in New York, has not yet been issued in Great Britain. A new and enlarged edition is about to be published by Messrs. Bell.

Sir Robert Hart contributes an article on China, Reform and the Powers, to the new number of La Revue de Paris, which Mr. Fisher Unwin will issue shortly.—Continuing the issue of their Temple Moliere Messrs. Dent will publish in a few days the comedy Les Precieuses Ridicules. Professor Frederic Spencer is editing the series. The map of Loveland, referred to in the play, is reproduced in photogravure as frontispiece.—The Lover's Replies to an Englishwoman's Love Letters is the title of a new work which will be published on May 9 by Messrs. Sampson Low.

Mr. Murray will publish the fifth series of Sir M. E. Grant-Duff's Notes from a Diary. There will be two volumes of Notes.—extending over eleven years, ending 1900. This week also Mr. Murray will issue Mr. H. W. Nevinson's The Plea of Pan, an imaginative work touching on some of the questions and doubts to which the conventions of modern civilization give rise in many minds.

Mr. W. J. Stillman's book of reminiscences, The Autobiography of a Journalist, will soon be published by Mr. Grant Richards. In early life Mr. Stillman knew Turner and Ruskin. He was Cavour's secret agent in the attempt to recover the Austrian Crown jewels. Emerson, Pius IX., Longfellow, Rossetti, and Crispi were among the prominent people with whom he came in contact. For many years Mr. Stillman was Rome Correspondent of "The Times." The autobiography which is in two volumes, contains two portraits, one a reproduction of an unpublished crayon drawing by D. G, Rossetti, and the other by the author's daughter, Miss Lisa Stillman.

The May number of The Woman at Home will contain the first portions of Mrs. Sarah A. Tooley's Life of Queen Alexandra, for which the author has collected material in Denmark from persons intimately associated with her Majesty during the earlier years of her life. Mrs. Tooley's Biography of Queen Victoria is now in its third edition.

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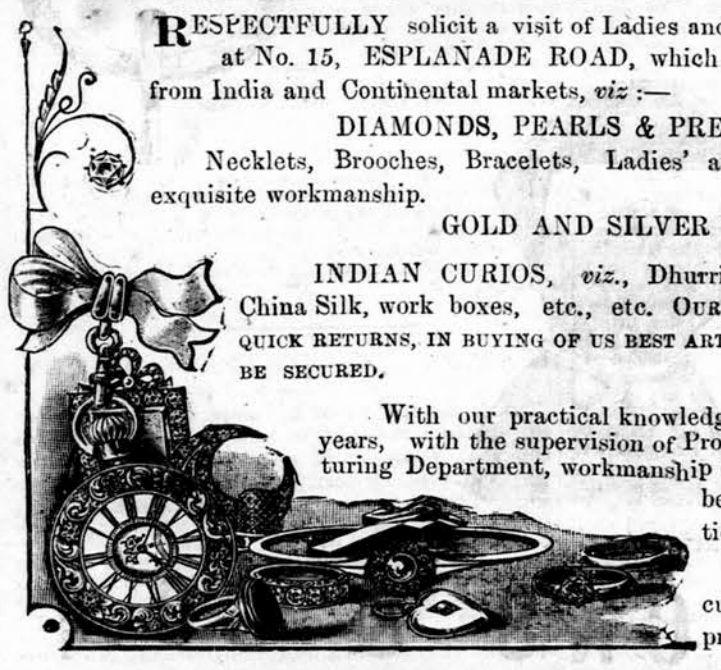

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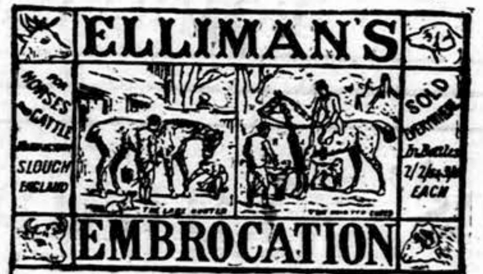

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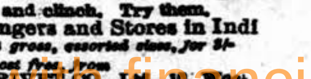

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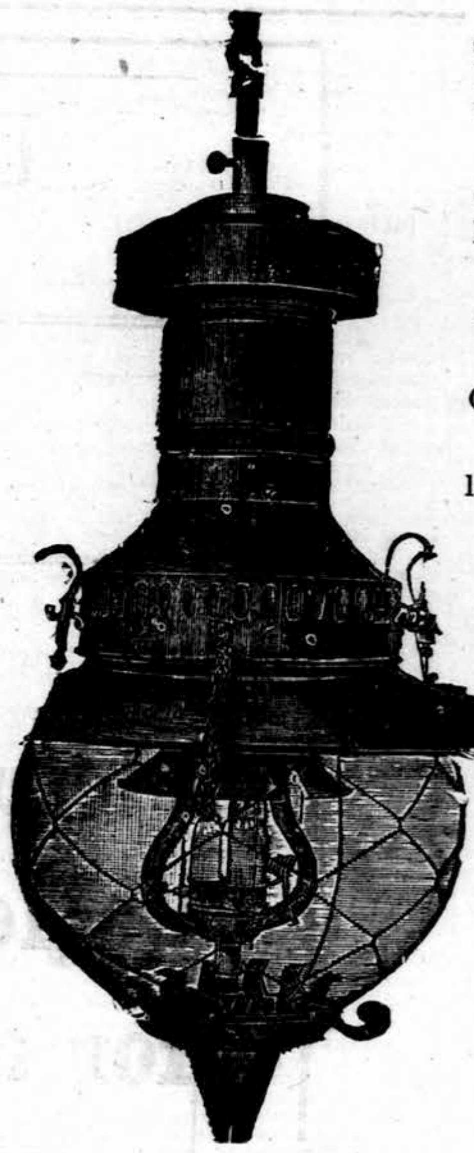

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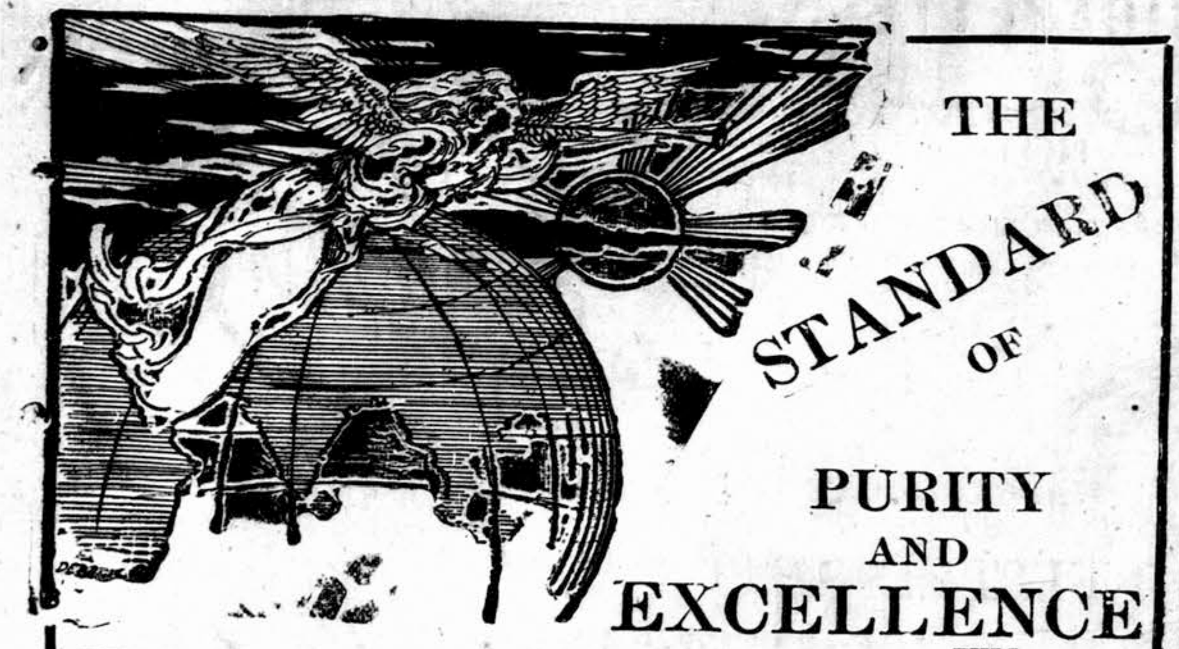

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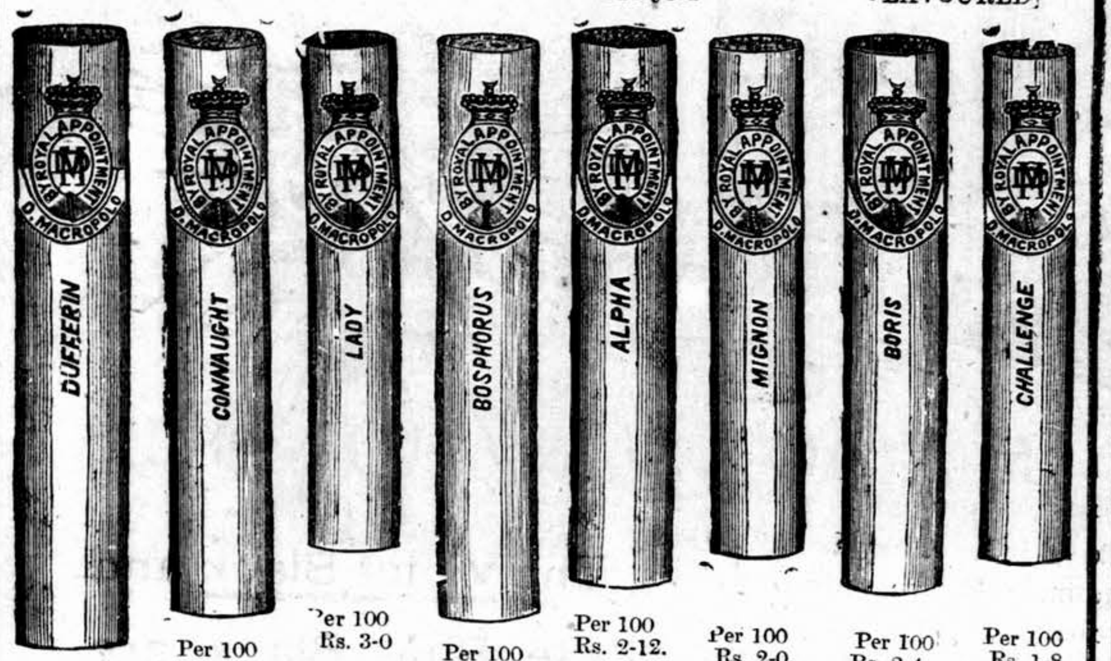

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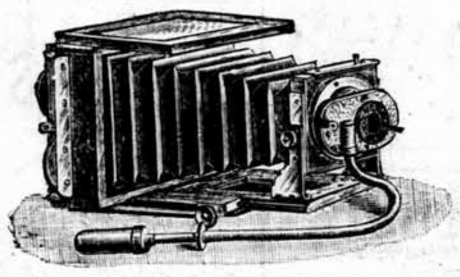

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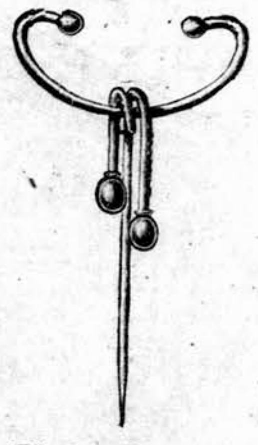

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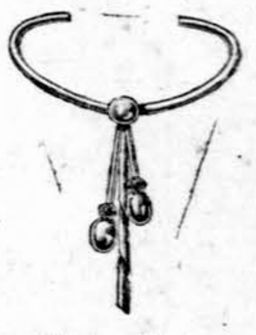

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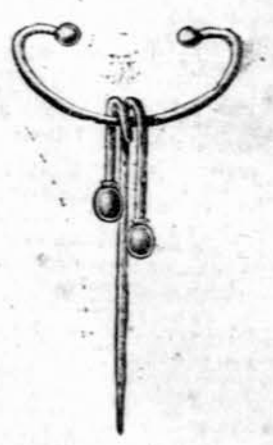

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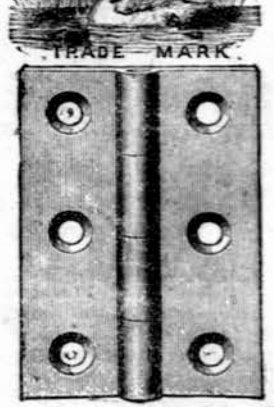

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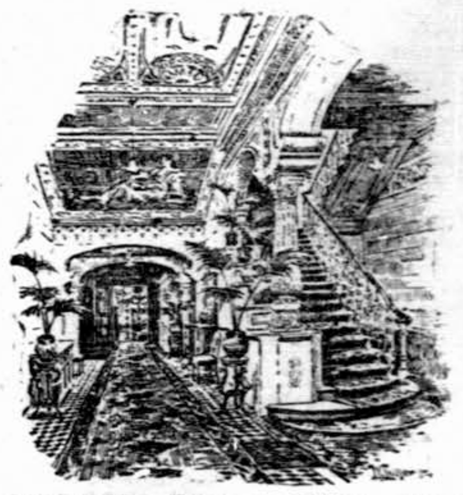

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